

# Newport Mercury

VOLUME CXLVI.—NO. 46.

NEWPORT, R. I., MAY 7, 1904.

WHOLE NUMBER 8,221.

## The Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY—

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

182 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1788, and is now in its hundred and forty-sixth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with few exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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### Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 28, Order Sons of St. George, Percy Jeffery, President; Fred Hall, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Mondays. NEWPORT TRUST, No. 13, Knights of Macedonia, Charles D. Dudley, Commander, Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper; meets 2d and 4th Mondays.

COURT WAGON, No. 877, FORESTERS OF AMERICA, Alexander Nicol, Chief Ranger; Robert Johnstone, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 7671, M. W. A., James W. Wilson, Ven. Consul; Charles S. Packer, Clerk; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James Sullivan, President; David McIntosh, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays. OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W., George L. Sutherland, Master Workman; Perry B. Dawley, Recorder; meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

MALBONE LODGE, No. 93, N. E. O. P., T. F. Allan, Warden; Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, meets 2d and 4th Thursdays. REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., George Russell, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets 1st and 3d Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., St. Knight Captain William H. Langley; Everett I. Gorton, Recorder; meets first Fridays.

## Local Matters.

### The New Road.

Work on the Newport & Providence street railway has gone forward rapidly this week, the warm dry weather being more favorable for work than any other time since the road was started. The rails have been laid on the ties for a considerable distance from the two-mile corner, but no ballasting has been done except for a short stretch beyond the town clerk's office. The graders are working through the fields off Union street, although all the grading up to that point has not yet been completed. The poles of the telegraph company have not yet been removed from the place where the tracks will be laid along some sections of the West main road and Union street so that the trackmen are obliged to pass over those sections.

Last Sunday there was considerable travel out on the island to see what had been accomplished and many expressed surprise that the work had been pushed ahead as fast as it has considering the hardships of the early spring. The lack of suitable sand for ballasting the rails has caused some delay in that part of the job but it will not take long to do that when a large gang of men is put on. The pole gang has done a good bit of work this week.

The decomposed body of a man was found in the water near Pinigier & Manchester's wharf Thursday afternoon and the identity was not established. The body had apparently been in the water for many weeks and it is supposed to be the remains of some man who was lost from some vessel in the harbor.

Mrs. Herman Oetrichs is arranging to go abroad in a fortnight. She will close her Newport cottage, and it is doubtful if she will be here at all this summer. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are expected to return from California in a few days and will come to Newport.

Mr. Richard C. Derby suffered the amputation of a leg at the Newport Hospital last week, the operation being necessary for the relief of gangrene. His condition is reported as favorable.

Messrs. Frederick Tompkins, Angus McLeod and Thomas P. Peckham, the President, Vice President and Treasurer of the Newport Trust Company went to New York on Wednesday.

The newly improved Boston Store was given a formal opening this week when the public were invited to inspect the many improvements made.

Admiral Lucas has returned from a somewhat prolonged visit to Washington.

### Fire at Life Saving Station.

Shortly after nine o'clock Wednesday morning an alarm was sounded from box 56 at the corner of Ledge road and Bellevue avenue, calling the department for a long run to the Life Saving Station at Price's Neck. Although the fire was out when the apparatus responded the run was a remarkably quick one for the distance covered.

The fire was subdued by the men on the station but not before the interior of the building was considerably damaged. The men were engaged in brightening up the interior woodwork when the fumes of the shellac caught fire and the room was in a blaze. Captain Kenyon promptly got his extinguisher into play and extinguished the flames but not before he was badly burned. His clothing caught fire and was put out by the crew. In the second story of the building a blind visitor was staying and he was brought out through the window by one of the crew.

Nothing but the prompt action of Capt. Kenyon and his men saved the building from destruction as the distance from the nearest fire engine is so great that the fire would have made great headway before the apparatus could have reached the scene.

The interior of the building was badly smoked up and some of the interior finish will have to be replaced.

### The Beautiful Weather.

The weather of the past week has been just what we should have asked for, warm and clear, just suitable to make the vegetation of all kinds grow rapidly. As a consequence there has been a great change in the appearance of lawns and foliage, the beautiful green of spring replacing the sombre brown of winter. Tulips are in bloom, and the bed on Washington square presents a very attractive appearance. Trees are beginning to assume their spring foliage and in a few days some species will be in full leaf. The change from the dull cold weather of March and April has been very pleasing. Now we are hoping for a hot, pleasant summer.

### Gain in Taxable Property.

The tax assessors of Newport have made a marked increase in the assessed valuation of the city as compared with that of last year. They have found in real estate \$180,700 more than last year, and in personal property \$501,900 more than last year, making a net gain of \$682,600. The total tax this year will be \$11,911.20 more than last. The assessment for 1904 as completed by the assessors of taxes is as follows: Real, \$35,158,900, personal, \$7,866,500, total valuation, \$43,025,400, tax, \$516,804.80. The rate is \$12 on \$1000, the same as last year.

On the steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm which sailed Tuesday for Bremen were booked Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. Rhineland Stewart, Thatcher M. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Appleton, Sir Rudolph Baker, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. de Gersdorff, Baron and Baroness H. von Obuseorge. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Vanderbilt will visit London and Paris, and will remain abroad until the opening of the Newport season. They expect to be home early.

The Lake submarine boat Protector, which has been in this harbor for some months for the purpose of effecting a sale to the United States government, has this week been taken to Bridgeport, Conn., and it is currently reported that she has been purchased by Japan for use in the war with Russia. Two Japanese officers have been in this city for some time and have been much interested in the submarine boat.

The clear store of John D. Richards requires surgical treatment as the result of a bad fracture of a pane of glass sustained in an encounter with one of Ernst Voigt's delivery teams. One of the horses went clean through the window and smashed up things inside the store.

Mr. John Gilpin, the veteran journalist, has been down on the street this week and has been warmly greeted by his many friends. Mr. Gilpin does not show the signs of his recent severe illness as much as his friends had feared, and is now on the road to complete recovery.

Travel by the Wickford line is on the increase. Many New Yorkers are coming these days, either to look after their cottages or to rent cottages for the approaching season.

Tuesday afternoon the cooking class at the Townsend Industrial School served a dinner to the members of the school committee which was much enjoyed.

There is much sickness at the Training Station, diphtheria being very prevalent there.

### Brother and Sister Dead.

Mr. James H. Brayton of this city has recently suffered the loss of a brother, Captain Benjamin Brayton, and a sister, Mrs. Mary A. Read, the former dying in Bristol on Friday of last week and the latter in Fall River on Tuesday. Captain Brayton's funeral was held on Tuesday and when Mr. Brayton reached Fall River after attending the service he learned that his sister had passed away.

Captain Benjamin Brayton was for many years one of the best known captains in the service of the Fall River line and was a steamboat commander many years before that line was established. He was about ninety years of age.

Captain Brayton, who was the oldest steamboat master in this part of the country, was born in Fall River, Jan. 19, 1814. He was the son of Thomas and Marietta (Albert) Brayton. When 14 years of age he began his career as assistant to his father on the sloop Fall River. A short time later he was engaged on the steamer Hancock, then plying between Fall River and Providence, and remained on this boat many years, finally becoming her captain. From the Hancock he went as mate on the steamer Rhode Island, plying between Providence and Newport. He had charge of the boat during the absence of Captain Thayer, who was the grandfather of Congressman Thayer of Bristol. Later Captain Brayton became master of the steamers King Philip and Canonius, naming the latter boat himself. He was also captain of the Empire State in 1881, when that steamer took the First Regiment, R. I. Volunteers, from Providence to New York. He also became captain of the fine steamer Bristol, and one dark stormy night in March, 1888, had a terrific experience in rounding Point Judith. Captain Brayton continued in command of the Bristol until 1875, and since that time has led a quiet, retired life at home.

The funeral of Mrs. Read took place in Fall River Friday afternoon.

Mr. James H. Brayton is now the sole survivor of a family of eleven children, of whom a number lived to attain a ripe old age.

### Recent Deaths.

William F. Wilbur.

Mr. William F. Wilbur died at the residence of his son in Middletown on Saturday after a short illness. He was in his sixty-ninth year. Mr. Wilbur had been engaged in business in Newport for many years as a carpenter and builder. For many years he was associated with the late Philip Simmons, afterwards carrying on the business alone. Of recent years he was associated with Frank E. Manchester under the firm name of Wilbur and Manchester. He served for eight years as a member of the city council of Newport. He is survived by a widow and one son.

Mrs. Frederick Hall.

Mrs. Mary Hall, wife of Mr. Frederick Hall, died at her home on Extension street Monday after an illness of short duration. Mrs. Hall was well known by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Besides her husband, nine children survive her: Messrs. Charles, George, Joseph and Fred Hall; Mrs. George McDonald; Mrs. Millard F. Sherman, Jr., and Misses Ada, Kate and Beesie Hall.

### Wedding Bells.

Frazer-Wentworth.

Miss Elsie Wentworth was married to Mr. William S. Frazer at St. Mary's Church Wednesday morning, Rev. Father Cronan officiating.

The bride wore a dress of white Liberty satin, trimmed with lace and pearls ornaments, and carried a bouquet of roses.

Miss Theresa Gallagher was the bridesmaid and wore a dress of violet crepe de chine with a picture hat to match. Mr. Oliver Frazer performed the duties of best man.

A reception followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Frazer and was largely attended.

The bride received many beautiful gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. Frazer left in the afternoon on their wedding trip.

Mrs. David McIntosh and family have sailed for Scotland where they will spend some months.

The annual meeting of the A. A. Barker Association was held at the Perry House last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hilder have returned from Florida where they spent the winter.

Dr. Stanton and his sister Dr. Kate Stanton have returned from the South.

Mrs. Overton G. Langley of this city is visiting friends in New York state.

### Supreme Court.

The common pleas division of the supreme court for Newport county has finished the labors of its April session and has adjourned according to law. This adjournment was reached about a week sooner than was expected when the session began because the Angell will case was expected to occupy all this week, but owing to the illness of Mrs. Olney Arnold that case has been continued to the June session. The suit has attracted much attention from the public and there would undoubtedly have been a large attendance at court had it been tried at this time. Many interesting developments are expected when the case is aired.

The court met on Monday when several minor entries were made on the docket. Mrs. Richard J. Barker of Tiverton, chairman of the school committee of that town, presented a petition for the appointment of a commission of three to appraise the school property under the new law changing the schools from the district system to the town system. A hearing was ordered in Providence on May 31 and notice thereof was ordered to be published in the Newport Mercury.

There was but one case for trial, that of Edward P. Marsh vs. Mary A. Dawley, an action to recover a balance on an undertaker's bill. It appeared that plaintiff had a charge of \$117 for funeral expenses of Franklin P. Dawley, husband of defendant. The defendant contracted the debt and had made payments on the bill, working out a portion of it, in fact doing all that the plaintiff had for her to do. He sued to recover the balance still unpaid. For the defense it was claimed that the bill was against the estate of the deceased and that the plaintiff must take chances of recovering from the estate only, not from the widow. In this case there was no estate. There were questions of law involved. The case was given to the jury and a verdict was returned for the defendant. Judge Burke represented the plaintiff and Mr. Brown the defendant.

The court adjourned on Monday to meet according to law.

### Real Estate Sales and Rentals

Wm. E. Brightman has rented to John Curry the upper tenement on Burdette avenue for the Est. John Burns.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for the C. E. Hammett estate the upper half of the house No. 46 Church street to Edward Lotter.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Miss Margaret Richards the cottage, 31 Poplar street, to Wm. H. Hilton.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for National Exchange Bank their lower tenement on Warner street to Mrs. Mary McKay.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Miss Margaret Richards the lower part of the house 38 Poplar street to F. S. Freeman.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented to Edwin J. Sauphugh the upper tenement on Elliott Place for Angus McLeod.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented to Andrew Gibson the second flat in the Brown Block for E. A. Brown.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented the upper tenement on Thames street to Wm. K. Covell.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented to Frank H. Sherman the third flat in the Brown Block on Caleb Earl street, belonging to E. A. Brown.

### Inspector of Nuisances.

The inspector of nuisances reports that during the month of April 492 inspections were made, divided as follows:

Premises where inside or non-freezing closets were found, 230; vaults found clean, 15; vaults half full or less, 156; vaults full or overflowing, 43; stables found clean, 16; dirty stables yards, 2; drains and grease traps stopped up, 3; waste from sinks running under the house, 2; dirty yards, 10; dirty yards cleaned, 9; waste from water closet running into cellar, 1; not classified, 2; condemned vaults being used, 2; foul odors from cellar trap, 1; dead dogs removed, 1; one sample of city water sent to the State Board of Health for analysis.

There is much religious interest manifested at the Shiloh Baptist Church. Special meetings have been held every evening except Saturday for four weeks. Many have accepted Christ. Next Sunday at 2:30 p. m., the pastor, Rev. H. N. Jeter, will administer the rite of baptism in the church, corner School and Mary streets, to eight or more persons. The public are cordially invited to be present and witness the service.

Miss Rose A. Groves has given \$1000, Miss Mary A. King \$500, William Groves \$300, and George Gordon King \$250 to the Bishop Clark memorial fund for the endowment of the infant ward at St. Mary's Orphanage at East Providence. The fund now amounts to \$12,000.

Mr. Thomas B. Brown, of the firm of William Sherman & Co., went to New York on Wednesday on a business trip.

Mrs. Charles M. Cole is visiting relatives in Norwich, Conn.

Petitions from the Newport & Fall

### City Council.

Long and Stormy Meeting at which Many Matters of Importance were Discussed.

The city council held its regular meeting on Tuesday evening when a number of important matters were up for consideration. The meeting was at times decidedly lively and there were some interesting arguments in the board of aldermen. The city council voted to discharge the committee on the building of the new high school and appoint a new committee. Hospital matters also took a prominent part in the business of the evening, as did also the widening of Thames street.

The report of the finance committee was received and bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

City Asylum,	\$499 85
Books, Stationery and Printing,	185 05
The Department,	970 48
Board of Health,	1,079 19
Incidentals,	288 74
Fighting Streets,	8,708 17
Agassiz Fund,	519 27
Dog Fund,	90 00
Town Synagogue Fund,	161 95
Indexing and Preserving	121 20
Records,	73 40
Mural Grounds,	23 40
Ward Meetings,	675 24
Poor Department,	241 85
Police,	535 22
Public Buildings,	802 24
Public Parks,	172 40
Public Schools,	9,084 90
Streets and Highways,	4,685 80
Total,	\$24,176 40

The special committee to confer with the trustees of the Newport Hospital reported, enclosing the correspondence that has passed. The committee recommended further action to secure an investigation of the hospital affairs and the following resolution was passed with only one dissenting vote—that of Councilman Milne in the lower branch:

"Resolved, That the special committee heretofore appointed to consult with the Newport Hospital trustees be and said committee is hereby continued, and

"Resolved, That said committee be and hereby is further authorized and empowered to investigate the reasons actuating the trustees of the Newport Hospital in closing the emergency ward thereof and to investigate the condition of the trust funds held by the trustees of the Newport Hospital for the benefit of the sick poor of the city of Newport; and

"Resolved, That said committee be and it hereby is authorized and empowered to request a conference with the trustees of the Newport Hospital; and

"Resolved, That said special committee be empowered to compel the attendance of witnesses before it in manner described by section 6 of chapter 244 of the General Laws."

On recommendation of the committee on streets and highways a sewer was authorized in Sunshine court at an expense of \$200. An ordinance requiring a fee of 50 cents for a permit to open a street, recommended by the same committee, was referred to the committee on ordinances.

After some discussion a resolution was passed making a special appropriation of \$1000 for repairs to the main sewer outlet. The committee on streets and highways also recommended a special appropriation of \$1500 for the purpose of making the necessary repairs for the widening of a few feet on Thames street. There was objection in the common council to making this a special appropriation. Some of the members of the council even indicated surprise that the city was called upon to pay out more money for this project. The appropriation was passed.

The special committee on the emergency hospital reported describing the repairs necessary to the building and recommending a special appropriation of \$1,200 for the purpose. A big discussion followed. In the board of aldermen there was a lively set-to between Alderman Bliss and Mayor Boyle. The statement was made in both branches that \$300 would be ample for all necessary repairs. Nevertheless the appropriation of \$1,200 was passed.

An ordinance recommended by the committee on fire department, increasing the pay of the emergency force and foreman and lineman fifty cents a day, was referred to the committee on ordinances. Several new street lights were authorized. The time limit for completion of the Newport & Providence street railway was increased from May 15, 1904, to May 15, 1905. A resolution to hire the Leary lot on Broadway for a public playground was referred to the public property committee.

A resolution was passed discharging the committee on the construction of the new high school and substituting another committee. This resolution created the most feeling of any action of the evening and was violently opposed in both branches. No reason was given for the change except that some of the members of the committee were no longer in office. By the change the school committee members are left off the committee. The new committee consists of Aldermen Hamilton and Shanahan and Councilmen Kerr, McLennan, Austin, Butler and James J. Martin. Councilman J. Joseph M. Martin, who opposed the change, was appointed to the new committee but declined to serve.

River Street Railway Company for permission to lay underground conduits in Ruggles and Victoria avenues were referred to the committee on streets and highways. Petitions for curbing Annandale road, for improving Southmayd street, for curbing Brooks avenue and Elliott place, and for the acceptance of Gardiner street as a public highway were referred to the committee on streets and highways. The Newport Citizens' Band was given permission to give a free concert in Washington square on Tuesday evening, May 31. A communication from Captain W. W. Mead suggesting that the new electric road be required to lay its Third street tracks on the east of the present line of poles, was referred to the committee on streets and highways. A proposition of an out of town firm to beautify the city hall grounds was referred to the committee on public property.

In the board of aldermen a decree was passed for the extension of Chapel place, and appointing to the commission Andrew K. McMahon, John E. Luddy and Eugene C. O'Neill. Petitions for similar decrees for Brandt street and Stockholm street were referred to a meeting of the board on June 7.

### Middletown.

The schools of the town re-opened Monday after a two week's vacation. The only change made in the teachers was at the Peabody School where Miss Annie M. Trecoff of New Hampshire took the place of Miss Jessie Farum, who had resigned to resume the study of the higher Mathematics at Radcliffe College (Harvard Annex) in the fall.

A May Party is being planned for the meeting of Aquidneck Grange on Thursday evening next. It will be in charge of the young ladies of the Grange.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is preparing to celebrate July 12 the 20th anniversary of its organization.

Cisterns are still continuing to cave in at various points on the island, due to the heavy frost of the past winter and the continuous rains of the spring. These occurrences being most unusual, betoken the fact that the winter must have been one of extreme severity.

A very pleasant birthday gathering was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Grinnell, Vaucluse Avenue, Saturday evening last. The birthdays of Mr. Grinnell and Mrs. Charles Peckham occurring on the same day, have been celebrated for many years alternately by the two families with the addition of relatives and a few intimate friends. A pleasing programme of music, both vocal and instrumental, was given through the evening and refreshments were served. Relatives from Fall River and Kingston were present.

The long illness of Miss Phoebe A. Peckham which has caused grave apprehensions among her relatives and friends, has taken a favorable turn and there is a prospect of her getting about again.

### Portsmouth.

The annual financial town meeting was held on Wednesday. Moderator Henry Anthony presiding. The tax rate was fixed at 60 cents on each \$100, and the tax collector was ordered to collect the taxes, a penalty of one per cent a month being imposed on all taxes unpaid after November 1, 1904.

An appropriation of \$500 was voted for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors. The sum of \$4000 was appropriated for the highways, and \$3000 for the support of the public schools. An appropriation of \$150 was made for the free library.

It was voted that the sum of \$231.85, remaining after all dog damages have been paid, shall be retained to the treasury to pay future dog damages; also that the matter of an additional school on Prudence Island be left with the school committee with power to act; also that the town assume all indebtedness of the several school districts.

The town treasurer was authorized to hire for the use of the town a sum not exceeding \$10,000 for such length of time as in his judgment will be for the best interest of the town, and to sign and deliver the town's note for the same.

Salaries were voted for the ensuing year as follows: Superintendent of public schools, \$25; moderator of town meeting, \$5; town clerk, \$300; town treasurer, \$100; tax collector, \$125; tax assessors, \$70; public school committee, \$50; clerk of public school committee, \$50; commissioner of town asylum, \$30; overseer of the poor, \$30.

The school committee was authorized to confer with the committees of Middletown and Tiverton with a view to securing a joint superintendent. Various annual reports were received and placed on file.

### Senator Wetmore Chairman.

The joint commission authorized by the last congress to inquire and report to congress next December plans for the extension and completion of the Capitol building has organized by electing Senator Wetmore chairman.

At a second meeting held in Senator Wetmore's room it was decided practically to proceed upon what is known as the Walter plan of 1895, which provides for extending the central portion of the Capitol building on the east as far as the wings now project in that direction. The plan of 1874 which was also made by Walter, and contemplated the extension of the building to the east much further than the plan of '95, was rejected by the commission. The plan of 1874 would provide 66 additional rooms, while the earlier plan will give only 22. It is believed that the latter number will be sufficient.

# The Blazed Trail

By STEWART EDWARD WHITE

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## CHAPTER XXXV.

THORPE walked through the silent group of men without seeing them. He had no thought for what he had done, but for the triumphant discovery he had made in spite of himself.

It was then about 6 o'clock in the morning. Thorpe passed the boarding house, the store and the office, to take himself as far as the little open shed that served as a railway station. There he set the semaphore to flag the east bound train from Duluth. At 6:30, the train happening on time, he climbed aboard. He dropped heavily into a seat and stared straight in front of him until the conductor had spoken to him twice.

"Where to, Mr. Thorpe?" he asked.

"Oh! Mackinaw City."

Thorpe descended at Mackinaw City to find that the noon train had gone. He ate lunch at the hotel, borrowed \$100 from the agent of Louis Sands, a lumberman of his acquaintance, and seated himself rigidly in the little waiting room, there to remain until the 9:20 that night. When the cars were backed down from the siding he boarded the sleeper. In the doorway stood a disapproving colored porter.

"Yo'll fin' the smookin' cah up fo'w'd, sah," said the latter, firmly barring the way.

"It's generally forward," answered Thorpe.

"This yeh's the sleepah," protested the functionary. "Yo' pays extra."

"I am aware of it," replied Thorpe curtly. "Give me a lower."

"Yes, sah," acquiesced the darky, giving way, but still in doubt. He followed Thorpe cautiously, peering into the smoking room on him from time to time. A little after 12 his patience gave out. The stolid, gloomy man of lower 6 seemed to intend sitting up all night.

"Yo' berth is ready, sah," he delicately suggested.

Thorpe arose obediently, walked to lower 6 and without undressing threw himself on the bed. Afterward the porter in conscientious discharge of his duty looked diligently beneath the seat for boots to polish. Happening to glance up after fruitless search he discovered the boots still adorning the feet of their owner.

"Well, for the land's sake!" ejaculated the scandalized negro, beating a hasty retreat.

Thorpe descended at Twelfth street in Chicago without any clear notion of where he was going. For a moment he faced the long, parklike expanse of the lake front, then turned sharp to his left and picked his way south up the interminable reaches of Michigan avenue. Black after black he clicked along, the clicks of his boots striking fire from the pavement.

After an interval he seemed to have left the smoke and dirt behind. The street became quieter; boarding houses and tailors' shops ceased; here and there appeared a bit of lawn, shrubbery and flowers. By and by he came to himself to find that he was staring at the deep carved lettering in a stone horse block before a large dwelling.

His mind took the letters in one after the other, perceiving them plainly before it accorded them recognition. Finally he had completed the word "Farland." He whirled sharp on his heel, mounted the broad white stone steps and rang the bell.

It was answered almost immediately by a clean shaved, portly and dignified man with the most impressive countenance in the world. This man looked upon Thorpe with lofty disapproval.

"Is Miss Hilda Farland at home?" he asked.

"I cannot say," replied the man. "If you will step to the back door I will ascertain."

"The flowers will do. Now see that the south room is ready, Annie," floated a voice from within.

Without a word, but with a dandy earnestness, Thorpe reached forward, seized the astonished servant by the collar, yanked him bodily outside the door, stepped inside and strode across the hall toward a closed portiere whence had come the voice. The river man's long spikes cut little triangular pieces from the hardwood floor. Thorpe did not notice that. He thrust aside the portiere.

Before him he saw a young and beautiful girl. She was seated, and her lap was filled with flowers. At his sudden apparition her hands flew to her heart, and her lips slightly parted. For a second the two stood looking at each other, just as nearly a year before their eyes had crossed over the old pole trail.

To Thorpe the girl seemed more beautiful than ever. The red of this violent unexpected encounter rushed to her face, her bosom rose and fell in a fluttering catch for breath, but her eyes were steady and inquiring.

Then the butler pounced on Thorpe from behind with the intent to do great bodily harm.

"Morris!" commanded Hilda sharply. "What are you doing?"

The man cut short his heroism in confusion.

"You may go," concluded Hilda.

Thorpe stood straight and unswerving by the portiere. After a moment he spoke.

"I have come to tell you that you were right and I was wrong," said he steadily. "You told me there could be nothing better than love. In the pride of my strength I told you this was not so. I was wrong."

He stood for another instant looking directly at her, then turned sharply and, head erect, walked from the room.

Before he had reached the outer door the girl was at his side.

"I have nothing more to say."

"Nothing?"

"Nothing at all."

She laughed happily to herself.

"But I have—much. Come back."

They returned to the little morning room. Thorpe's calked boots gouged out the little triangular furrows in the hardwood floor. Neither noticed that.

"What are you going to do now?" she cathechized, facing him in the middle of the room. A long tendril of her beautiful corn silk hair fell across her eyes; her red lips parted in a faint, wistful smile; beneath the draperies of her loose gown the pure slender lines of her figure leaned toward him.

"I am going back," he replied patiently.

"I knew you would come," said she.

"I have been expecting you. Oh, Harry," she breathed, with a sudden flash of insight, "you are a man born to be much misunderstood."

He held himself rigid, but in his veins was creeping a molten fire, and the fire was beginning to glow dully in his eye. Her whole being called him.

And still she stood there before him, saying nothing, leaning slightly toward him, her red lips half parted, her eyes fixed almost wistfully on his face.

"Go away!" he whispered hoarsely at last. The voice was not his own. "Go away! Go away!"

Suddenly she swayed to him.

"Oh, Harry, Harry," she whispered. "Must I tell you? Don't you see?"

The flood broke through him. He seized her hungrily. He crushed her to him until she gasped; he pressed his lips against hers until she all but cried out with pain of it; he ran his great brown hands blindly through her hair until it came down about them both in a cloud of spun light.

"Tell me!" he whispered. "Tell me!"

"Oh, oh!" she cried. "Please! What is it?"

"I do not believe it," he murmured savagely.

She drew herself from him with gentle dignity.

"I am not worthy to say it," she said soberly, "but I love you with all my heart and soul."

Then for the first and only time in his life Thorpe fell to weeping, while she, understanding, stood by and comforted him.

The few moments of Thorpe's tears eased the emotional strain under which perhaps unconsciously he had been laboring for nearly a year past. The tenderness of his nerves relaxed. He savored deliberately the joy of a luxurious couch, rich hangings, polished floor, subdued light, warmed atmosphere. He watched with soul deep gratitude the soft girlish curves of Hilda's body, the poise of her flower head, the piquant, half wistful, half childish set of her red lips, the clear starlike glimmer of her dusky eyes. It was all new to him.

"Kiss me, dear," she said.

She leaned her cheeks against her hand and her hand against his shoulder.

"I have been reading a story lately," said she, "that has interested me very much. It was about a man who renounced all he held most dear to shield a friend."

"Yes," said Thorpe.

"Then he renounced all his most valuable possessions because a poor common man needed the sacrifice."

"Sounds like a medieval story," said he, with unconscious humor.

"It happened recently," rejoined Hilda. "I read it in the papers."

"Well, he blazed a good trail," was Thorpe's sighing comment. "Probably

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"Kiss me, dear," she said.

She leaned her cheeks against her hand and her hand against his shoulder.

"I have forgotten—actually forgotten," he cried, a little bitterly. "Why, I am a pauper, a bankrupt. I—"

"Harry," she interrupted gently, but very truly. "You must not say what you were going to say. I cannot allow it. Money came between us before. It must not do so again. Am I not right, dear?"

She smiled at him with the lips of a child and the eyes of a woman.

"Yes," he agreed after a struggle. "You are right. But now I must begin all over again. It will be a long time before I shall be able to claim you. I have my way to make."

"Yes," said she diplomatically.

"But you!" he cried suddenly. "The papers remind me. How about that Morton?"

"What about him?" asked the girl, astonished. "He is very happily engaged."

Thorpe's face slowly filled with blood.

"You'll break the engagement at once," he commanded, a little harshly.

"Why should I break the engagement?" demanded Hilda, eying him with some alarm.

"You actually don't think he's engaged to me?" she burst out finally.

"Isn't he?" asked Thorpe.

"Why, no, stupid! He's engaged to Elizabeth Carpenter, Wallace's sister. Now where did you get that silly idea?"

"I saw it in the paper."

"And you believe all you see? Why didn't you ask Wallace? But of course you wouldn't. Harry, you are the most incoherent dumb old brute I ever saw. I could shake you. You need a wife to interpret things for you. You speak a different language from most people."

She said this between laughing and crying, between a sense of the ridiculous uselessness of withholding a single timely word and a tender pathetic intuition of the suffering such a nature must endure.

Suddenly she jumped to her feet with an exclamation.

"Oh, Harry, I'd forgotten utterly!" she cried in laughing consternation.

"I have a luncheon here at half past 1. It's almost that now. I must run and dress. Just look at me; just look! You did that."

"I'll wait here until the confounded thing is over," said Thorpe.

"Oh, no, you won't!" replied Hilda decidedly. "You are going downtown right now and get something to put on. Then you are coming back here to stay."

Thorpe glanced in surprise at his driver's clothes and his spiked boots.

"Heavens and earth!" he exclaimed. "I should think so! How am I to get out without ruining the floor?"

Hilda laughed and drew aside the portiere.

"Don't you think you have done that pretty well already?" she asked.

"There, don't look so solemn. We're not going to be sorry for a single thing we've done today, are we?" She stood close to him, searching his face wistfully with her fathomless dusky eyes.

"No, sweetheart, we are not," replied Thorpe soberly.

## CHAPTER XXXVI.

SURELY it is useless to follow the sequel in detail, to tell how Hilda persuaded Thorpe to take her money. To a woman such as she this was not a very difficult task in the long run—a few scruples of pride; that was all.

"I hate to do it," he said. "It doesn't look right."

"You must," she insisted. "I will not take the position of rich wife to a poor man. It is humiliating to both. I will not marry you until you have made your success."

"That is right," said Thorpe heartily.

"Well, then, are you going to be so selfish as to keep me waiting while you make an entirely new start, when a little help on my part will bring your plans to completion?"

She saw the shadow of assent in his eyes.

"How much do you need?" she asked swiftly.

"I must take up the notes," he explained. "I must pay the men. I may need something on the stock market. If I go in on this thing I'm going in for keeps. I'll get after those fellows who have been swindling Wallace. Say \$100,000."

"Why, it's nothing!" she cried.

"I'm glad you think so," he replied grimly.

She ran to her dainty escritoire, where she scribbled eagerly for a few moments.

"There," she cried, her eyes shining—"there is my check book all signed in blank. And I'll see that the money is there."

So it was that Hilda Farland gave her lover confidence, brought him out from his fanaticism, launched him afresh into the current of events. He remained in Chicago all that summer, giving orders that all work at the village of Carpenter should cease. With his affairs that summer we have little to do. His common sense treatment of the stock market, by which a policy of quiescence following an outright buying of the stock which he had previously held on margins, retrieved the losses already sustained and finally put both partners on a firm financial footing. That is another story. So, too, is his reconciliation with an understanding of his sister. It came about through Hilda, of course. Perhaps in the inscrutable way of Providence the estrangement was of benefit, even necessary, for it had thrown him entirely within himself during his militant years.

Let us rather look to the end of the summer. It now became a question of reopening the camps. Thorpe wrote to Shearer and Radway, whom he had retained, that he would arrive on Saturday noon, and suggested that the two begin to look about for men. Friday, himself, Wallace Carpenter, Elizabeth Carpenter, Morton, Helen Thorpe and Hilda Farland boarded the north bound train.

## CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE train of the South Shore railroad shot its way across the broad reaches of the northern peninsula.

Thorpe welcomed the smell of the

northland. He became almost eager, explaining, indicating to the girl at his side.

"There is the Canada balsam," he cried. "Do you remember how I showed it to you first? And under the spruce. How stuck up your teeth were when you tried to chew the gum before it had been heated! Do you remember? Look, look there! It's a white pine! Isn't it a grand tree? It's the finest tree in the forest, by my way of thinking, so tall, so straight, so feathery and so dignified. See, Hilda, look quick! There's an old logging road all filled with raspberry vines. We'd find lots of partridges there, and perhaps a bear. Wouldn't you like to walk down it about sunset?"

"Yes, Harry."

"I wonder what we're stopping for. Seems to me they are stopping at every squirrel's trail. Oh, this must be Seney. Yes, it is. Queer little place, isn't it, but sort of attractive? Good deal like our town. You have never seen Carpenter, have you? Location's fine anyway, and to me it's sort of picturesque. You'll like Mrs. Hathaway. She's a buxom, motherly woman who runs the boarding house for eighty men and still finds time to mend my clothes for me. And you'll like Solly. Solly's the tug captain, a mighty good fellow, true as a gun barrel. We'll have him take us out some still day. We'll be there in a few minutes now. See the cranberry marshes. Sometimes there's a good deal of pine on little islands scattered over it, but it's very hard to log unless you get a good winter. We had just such a proposition when I worked for Radway. Oh, you'll like Radway. He's as good as gold. Helen!"

"Yes," replied his sister.

"I want you to know Radway. He's the man who gave me my start."

"All right, Harry," laughed Helen. "I'll meet anybody or anything from bears to Indians."

"I know an Indian, too—Geezigut, an Ojibway. We called him Injun Charley. He was my first friend in the north woods. He helped me get my timber. This spring he killed a man—a good job, too—and is hiding now. I wish I knew where he is. But we'll see him some day. He'll come back when the thing blows over. See! See!"

"What?" they all asked, breathless.

"It's gone. Over beyond the hills there I caught a glimpse of Superior."

"You are ridiculous, Harry," protested Helen Thorpe laughingly. "I never saw you so. You are a regular boy."

"Do you like boys?" he asked gravely of Hilda.

"Adore them!" she cried.

"All right! I don't care," he answered his sister in triumph.

The air brakes began to make themselves felt, and shortly the train came to a grinding stop.

"What station is this?" Thorpe asked the colored porter.

"Shingleville, sah," the latter replied.

"I thought so. Wallace, when did their mill burn, anyway? I haven't heard about it."

"Last spring, about the time you went down."

"Is that so? How did it happen?"

"They claim incendiarism," parried Wallace cautiously.

Thorpe pondered a moment, then laughed. "I am in the mixed attitude of the small boy," he observed, "who isn't wicked enough to wish anybody's property destroyed, but who wishes that if there is a fire, to be where he can see it. I am sorry those fellows had to lose their mill, but it was a good thing for us. The man who set that fire did us a good turn. If it hadn't been for the burning of their mill they would have made a stronger fight against us in the stock market."

Wallace and Hilda exchanged glances. The girl was long since aware of the inside history of those days.

"You'll have to tell them that," she whispered over the back of her seat. "It will please them."

"Our station is next!" cried Thorpe. "And it's only a little ways. Come, get ready!"

They all crowded into the narrow passageway near the door, for the train barely paused.

"All right, sah," said the porter, swinging down his little step.

Thorpe ran down to help the ladies. He was nearly taken from his feet by a wildcat yell, and a moment later that result was actually accomplished by a rush of men that tossed him bodily on to his shoulders. At the same moment the mill and tug whistles began to screech and miscellaneous firearms exploded. Even the locomotive engineer, in the spirit of the occasion, leaned down heartily on his whistle rope. The sawdust street was filled with screaming, jostling men. The homes of the town were brilliantly draped with cheesecloth, flags and bunting.

For a moment Thorpe could not make out what had happened. This turmoil was so different from the dead quiet of desertion he had expected that he was unable to gather his faculties. All about him were familiar faces upturned to his own. He distinguished the broad, square shoulders of Scotty Parsons, Jack Hyland, Kerlie, Bryan Moloney; Ellis grinned at him from the press; Billy Camp, the fat and shiny drive cook; Mason, the foreman of the mill; over beyond howled Solly, the tug captain; Rollway Charley, Shorty, the chore boy; everywhere were features that he knew.

As his dimming eyes traveled here and there, one by one the Fighting Forty, the best crew of men ever gathered in the northland, impressed themselves in his consciousness. On the outskirts snatched the tall form of Tim Shearer, a straw peeping from beneath his flax white mustache, his eyes glimmering under his flax white eyebrows.

Big Junko and Anderson deposited their burden on the raised platform of the office steps. Thorpe turned and fronted the crowd.

At once pandemonium broke loose, as though the previous performance had been nothing but a low voiced rehearsal.

"Oh, aren't you proud of him?" gasped Hilda, squeezing Helen's arm with a little sob.

In a moment Wallace Carpenter, his countenance glowing with pride and pleasure, mounted the platform and stood beside his friend, while Morton and the two young ladies stopped half way up the steps.

At once the racket ceased. Every one stood at attention.

"Mr. Thorpe," Wallace began, "at the request of your friends here, I have a most pleasant duty to fulfill. They have asked me to tell you how glad they are to see you. That is surely unnecessary. They have also asked me to congratulate you on having won the fight with our rivals."

"You done 'em good!" "Can't down the old fellow!" muttered joyous voices. "But," said Wallace, "I think that I first have a story to tell on my own account."

"At the time the jam broke this spring we owed the men here for a



"Men," cried Thorpe.

year's work. At that time I considered their demand for wages ill timed and grasping. I wish to apologize. After the money was paid them, instead of scattering, they set to work under Jack Radway. They have worked long hours all summer. They have invested every cent of their year's earnings in supplies and tools, and now they are prepared to show you in the company's booms 3,000,



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28 Quart Pudding Pans	85c
30 Quart Pudding Pans	90c
32 Quart Pudding Pans	95c
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## Sherman's Fight at Resaca

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

May 14-15, 1864

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AMONG the names inscribed on the battleflags of the regiments which marched with Sherman to Atlanta is that of Resaca, Ga., May 14 and 15, 1864. In comparison with the gory scenes then passing in the Wilderness campaign in Virginia, Resaca was not a great battle, yet victory in fighting on that field destroyed for the second time within a week the barrier erected by the Confederate general, Joseph E. Johnston, to oppose Sherman's advance on Atlanta.

Johnston first confronted Sherman at Dalton and was forced to retreat from his position by a flank movement effected by Sherman through Rocky Face ridge, which shielded the Federal columns from the eyes of the enemy while marching around the flank to strike the Confederate rear. Sherman's advance, under General McPherson, burst through the mountains into the valley around Resaca the 9th of May, and Johnston speedily sent two divisions to Resaca to hold McPherson off until reinforcements marching up from the south could reach there and prepare for defense. Johnston held on at Dalton until the 13th, then marched south, leaving a rear guard, under General Joe Wheeler, at Dalton. General O. O. Howard's Federal corps followed in Johnston's pathway of retreat, and the corps of Thomas, Schofield and "Fighting Joe" Hooker passed through the mountains on the route taken by McPherson.

When Sherman's army at last closed in around Resaca, the right wing, comprising the bulk of the force, was separated from the left wing under Howard. Howard moved up last, having to fight with Wheeler for the right of way. Johnston discovered the plight of the Federal left wing, there being a wide gap between Howard's corps and the rest of the army on the morning of the 14th. Promptly sending General J. B. Hood's corps forward into the gap, he drove Howard back and turned the flank of Sherman's army. Hooker quickly marched to the succor of Howard, saved his artillery from capture and entrenched for the night.

Early on the 15th of May it occurred to both Sherman and Johnston to advance their columns over the same ground, Sherman to tighten the coils he was weaving around Resaca and Johnston to shake off the threatening grip of the foe. Sherman sent forward Hooker to clear Hood out of the way of Howard in order to concentrate the line, and Hood, an equally vigorous fighter, marched out to push Hooker from the field.

Hood's front had been strongly entrenched, and Hooker's columns were met at the outset with a staggering fire, but pressed forward over the first line of works, cheering wildly at their success. Then the leading Federal division plunged recklessly into a ravine swept by a salient battery of four guns. Colonel Ward's brigade held the van and finally silenced the battery, yet recoiled before the terrible volleys of bullets poured into it by the Confederates of Stevenson's division. Stevenson was finally forced to retreat, and the mute cannon lay between the armies till daylight, when they were brought off by a detachment of the Fifth Ohio led by Colonel Kilpatrick. In the fight around that battery Colonel Benjamin Harrison's regiment, the Seventeenth Indiana, bore the brunt of the carnage and lost over 150 of its number by wounds and death. In the presence of horrible carnage individual courage ran high. While retiring for better shelter the Indians heard the enemy's exultant yells behind them, and one color bearer of the regiment, a more boy named Hess, wheeled about and swung his flag defiantly in full view of the Confederates. A well aimed bullet cut short the daring deed, but a comrade rushed forward and, seizing the staff, waved the flag over the body of the dead hero. The lofty courage of the second bearer in risking his own life to vindicate a fallen comrade touched the manhood of the Confederates, and they allowed him to finish the salute unharmed.

The Confederate position at Resaca, although naturally strong by nature, had the fatal weakness of a river at the backs of the army defending it. Once the Federals should put across the river a force strong enough to hold the ground Resaca would be completely invested. This feat was actually accomplished by a division led by the one armed Irish soldier, General Thomas W. Sweeney.

General Sweeney first crossed the Oostenaulla the afternoon of the 14th and with a small force covered the work of building a pontoon bridge at Lay's Ferry, a point below Resaca. Some distance back from the ferry Martin's Confederate cavalry was in hiding to defend the crossings against a Federal advance. While Sweeney was contending with Martin's troopers the Confederate division of General W. H. T. Walker crossed the river at Resaca and marched down the east bank. Learning of Walker's movement, Sweeney retired, and Walker faced about, reporting the river clear of Federals.

Early on the 15th Sweeney marched stealthily to Lay's Ferry again, where two companies of the Sixty-sixth In-

dians rowed across on flatboats and deployed in the bottom lands of the Oostenaulla. The Seventh Iowa followed the Indians across on flatboats and took up a concealed position in a semicircle. Behind the Iowans the remaining regiments of Rice's brigade worked zealously until a bridgehead was erected on the further bank and a bridge stretched across the Oostenaulla.

Walker's division had been clearly outwitted in standing idle while the enemy laid a bridge within gunshot, but Martin's cavalry soon discovered the work of Rice's brigade and formed squadrons under the cover of a curtain of forest, intending to ride down and with one bold swoop cut off the Federal force which had crossed the bridge. Just as Martin's men were ready to go forward the Seventh Iowa marched to the front to extend its lines farther from the bridgehead. Seeing the column of Confederate troopers, the Iowans promptly charged them on the flank, stampeding the entire force into a panic. Martin tried in vain to rally his men, and in fifteen minutes from the firing of the first shot the command was in retreat.

Sweeney promptly crossed his whole division over the bridge built by Rice's brigade, and this was followed by Kilpatrick's cavalry, which made a wide detour, sweeping the country clear of Confederates. Kilpatrick was wounded in this movement.

The brilliant affair of Sweeney at the crossing of the Oostenaulla again placed Johnston at a disadvantage. It was a repetition of the experience which had forced him to retreat from Dalton. With the Federals on the east bank of the Oostenaulla the Confederate rear at Calhoun was in danger. During the night of the 15th, while the Federals were sleeping soundly as a preparation for desperate work on the morrow, Johnston drew his entire army from the lines around Resaca, and next morning when Sherman's men marched forward they found the Confederate intrenchments empty.

An incident of the bivouac at Resaca reveals Uncle Billy's familiar ways with his men. As the troops took up the march to follow Johnston's retreating columns Sherman was seen reclining on a log, with his back against a tree, and fast asleep. This sight naturally called forth stirring remarks from the army grumblers, and one of them finally exclaimed in a loud voice, "A pretty way we are commanded!"

Sherman, who, like a true soldier, slept with one eye open and an ear,



THE FLAG BEARER OF RESACA.

too, heard the last remark. Starting up, he said: "Stop, my man. While you were sleeping last night I was planning for you, sir, and now I was taking a nap."

The strength of Johnston's army at Resaca was about 70,000 men, with 168 guns. Sherman had in the field at that time something over 100,000, with 254 pieces of artillery. There is great difference of opinion among military men as to Johnston's methods of conducting his campaign for the defense of Atlanta. His own government was dissatisfied because he did not stand and fight at Dalton and Resaca until actually driven from the field. Sherman was of the opinion that the region was favorable for defensive battle. Johnston declared that his tactics throughout the campaign were dictated by what he considered the true policy of the Confederacy at that stage—namely, to avoid destructive battles, save the men and prolong the war until the people of the north became tired of the drain upon the financial resources. From Resaca Johnston retreated fifteen miles to Adairsville, which place he fortified. Sherman halted around Resaca to repair the bridges leading southward, which Johnston had burned behind him, and to open up the railroad back to Dalton. Before he had marched five miles south of Resaca the trains were in the town loaded with ammunition and other army supplies.

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Beware of cheap imitations.

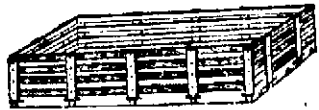
Beware of cheap imitations.

## FARM GARDEN

## A WAGON BED.

Useful For Carrying Stock and in Other Farm Work.

Some of his neighbors built a wagon for carrying sheep and hogs which proved so convenient that a correspondent gives its dimensions and plan. It is New England Homestead. The frame for the bed is 14 feet long and 3 feet 8 inches wide. The sidepieces are of 7 by 2 inch stuff and the end pieces of



WAGON BED.

6 by 2 inch, allowing an inch difference for tongue and groove flooring. There should be four crosspieces to secure the bottom of the bed. Take an old buggy tire and have straps made with a hole in each end. Five of these should be bolted on each side and two on each end, as shown in cut. Standards which are to slip into these are made of 1 1/2 by 2 inch stuff 40 inches long.

For slats get poplar four inches wide by three-quarters inch thick. Bolt these to the standards four inches apart. The top railing is made extra strong by putting on an extra strip which has a quarter inch groove. A tenon should be cut in the top of each upright to fit into this. The corners at the top should be fixed with ordinary strap door fastenings bent around the corner, fastened at one end and with a staple over which to slip the other. These can be held in place by small wooden wedges to fit the staple. By means of this strap fastener at the corner the sides and ends can be quickly unfastened and taken off, and the bottom can then be removed with ease. The wagon will carry twenty sheep or hogs at a load. I have also found it most useful in farm work. Taking off the sides, I have a good bed for holding fodder, tobacco and other things. Aside from your own labor it is very inexpensive.

## FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Some Things They Are Accomplishing—The Independent Institute.

The demand for farmers' institutes is genuine when local communities are willing to pay all expenses in case the state is unable to grant their requests, says Alva Agee in National Stockman. In the first week of January I attended two such meetings in Indiana while on my way to Minnesota. The first one was at Carthage, and it has not been my privilege to be present at a more enthusiastic meeting anywhere this season. There is a sufficient number of the friends at Carthage to remind one constantly of towns in Chester county, Pa. Evidences of prosperity are on every hand. The last few years have been exceptionally profitable ones in the corn belt, and the farmers are very glad that they are on earth.

At this institute we had Mr. S. F. McMahon and Mrs. Virginia Meredith, two veteran institute instructors of the state. Mr. McMahon probably knows as much about corn as is known, and that means a great deal. It has been a revelation to me to learn how thoroughly these breeders of corn have studied and developed this grain. They are after an ear of corn that is so formed that it contains a high percentage of grain that is rich in protein, high in vitality and very prolific. That means deep, wedge shaped, thick grains, with big germs, all placed on a cob that holds its thickness to the tip and that is covered with grain to the very tip. There are states farther east whose corn growers would be pleased and profited by the information Mr. McMahon has about our great American cereal.

Mrs. Meredith is a farmer and a breeder of Shorthorn cattle whose reputation extends over many states. She has been successful because she has ability and a love for her work. From her example we do not infer that women should or should not turn to farm management for a livelihood. All depends upon the individual. We do learn, however, that if an individual has ability and natural inclination that person may win in practical farming, whether man or woman.

The other independent institute was at Pittsburg, Ind., in the corn belt where hogs have been adding to the wealth of the people. Many ladies attended the meeting, and the institute committee arranged early in the season to secure Mrs. J. W. Bates, one of the well known Indiana workers, to discuss topics of special interest to housekeepers. The interest of the people in all subjects on the programme was of the sort that should cause all speakers to do their best work.

## American Oriental Trade.

A consignment of 400 tons of mess beef, the first shipment of an order for 2,000 tons to go to the Russian army in Manchuria, has left San Francisco. In addition to this an order has been placed for 4,000,000 pounds of American flour. The latter is to be shipped to supply depots of the Japanese army in a talk before the Minnesota state agricultural convention at Minneapolis President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern railroad dwelt upon the importance of American farmers holding the oriental trade already built up. "The railroads are doing their part," he declared, "in making equitable rates westward. Flour can be shipped 30 cents cheaper from the northwest to the Pacific than to New York."—Exchange.

"Do I look like that picture?" asked the mortified customer, examining the first print from the negative.

"I would hardly go so far as to say you look like that," replied the photographer, hesitating between his desire not to offend a patron and his regard for truth, and the artistic perfection of his work. "But it is—certainly looks like you."—Chicago Tribune.

## A Fish Story.

Being some of your fish and bear stories in Maine woods, I must confess some of them do smell a little fishy, and for a change I will give you one founded on facts. You see it was this way. We were fishing on one of the Kennebec lakes in the spring of '93, and our catch had been enormous. About 8 o'clock in the afternoon we heard a peculiar noise on the bank of the lake like tearing of roots. So we went to investigate and on nearing the shore were surprised to find a large black bear digging up the ground to beat nine of a kind. We lay low to watch; and what do you think he was doing? Why, he was digging worms, and after putting nice fat angle-worms in each of his forepaws he ventured out in the lake on an old sunken log, put down his forefeet in the water and actually scooped out huge trout so thick and fast that he almost darkened the sun. After awhile, thinking there wasenough fish for us, we put an ounce ball into his head. Talk about fish! Given heaven! There lay trout two feet deep on which two young cubs were gorging themselves. Well, we skinned that bear and, wishing to secure the cubs alive, I just threw the bear-skin over me and got down on all fours, and those cubs followed me right into camp, thinking it was mother bear. The cubs I afterwards sold for \$25 each, and the hide of the mother bear, which was a very large one, brought me \$40, not too bad a day's work. Oh, yes, about those fish on the bank. Well, we went back next day and barreled up 24 barrels of the best of those trout. The rest were left to rot in the sun. We put those fish in cold storage and we have some of them yet.

## Farm Got Twisted.

In a recent issue, the Hughesville, (Pa.) Independent discusses with that gravity which becomes the "leader" in its editorial columns, this queer phenomenon:

"When the recent flood in the north branch of the Susquehanna river subsided it was found that more than two acres of the land on the McCallum truck farm had been raised up and turned half way around. This farm lies between Esqy and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad; the soil is black and moist and during the severe winter it froze very hard on top, while a foot or more down it was not so firmly congealed. When the flood came it permeated underneath this soil and lifted it, the current swinging it around so that the ditches and drains which ran east and west now run north and south, and strawberry beds and vegetable plants that were near the house are now a couple of hundred yards away."

It seems only fair to the good folks of Hughesville to add that the editor of the Independent is not a native-born.—New York Commercial.

## Backward Season For Snakes.

Can it be possible that there has been a failure in the snake crop? Whatever the cause this spring's lack of snake stories has been so painfully obvious that the snake editors are being forced to write headlines for the religious notes. Has no Kansas farmer yet plowed up a bunch of rattlesnakes as large as a rain barrel and as round as a billiard ball that rolled after him, hissing across the field? Are all the ten-foot black snakes killed out of the wilds of New Jersey? Has no two-year-old child in Hoopole township, Posey county, Ind., yet been observed playing in the front yard with a friendly spotted adder? Where are the snakes of yester-year?—Atlanta, Georgia, Journal.

## Magic Crosses, London Society Craze.

The latest society craze seems to be the game of magic crosses. "These crosses, of small size and in a number of various colors, are laid on a table in a straight line, and the person holds a magnet, which he moves slowly down the long line of crosses. One by one, but not in rotation, the crosses are attached to the magnet, and when they are at last all arranged in order, the expert can gain an insight into the character and fate of the experimenter. Even Cabinet Ministers have consulted the magic crosses.—Onlooker.

## Greatness and Smartness.

"Which would you rather be—truly great or really smart?" "Smart of course," "Why?" "Well, you may be truly great and no one ever know it, but if you're smart you can make people think that you're great."—Chicago Post.

## As to the New Family.

Suburbanite—You don't think they ever lived in the suburbs before? His wife—Oh, no. When their cook threatened to leave they treated the matter as indifferently as though they could get another one without any trouble.—Exchange.

## His Model.

Critic—I must congratulate you on the villain of your play. He leaves the impression of having been drawn from life.

Author—He was. I may say to you that he is an exact portrait of myself as my wife depicts me in our hours of ease.—Town and Country.

## Sinister.

"A man feels like a fool when he is proposing to a girl," said the confiding youth.

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "and some of the unlucky ones feel that way many years after she has accepted him."—Washington Star.

## Queer.

"That's a nice little dog you're got. What did you pay for him?" "Nothing. The only time I ever pay for a little dog is when I ask for something else."

"How do you mean?" "Frankforters, for instance."—Philadelphia Press.

## An Eloquent Objection.

Mrs. Newlywed—But you certainly don't object to such a wee little baby as that? Jaunter—Oh, it ain't the size as counts mum—it's the principle uv the thing.—Judge.

## The Wall Street Journal.

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# The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 131  
House Telephone 529-3

Saturday, May 7, 1904.

The prospects for a good season in Newport have brightened considerably in the last few days.

So far as their presidential booms are concerned, Cleveland has already turned turtle and Hearst is about to turn tadpole.

To the big brain and steady nerve of Secretary Hay is due the fact that we got through with the Panama canal deal without a war.

Spring at last seems to be with us. She was long in coming, but if she will only stay with us now, we will forgive her for her dilatoriness.

Providence is already beginning to complain of hot weather. The thermometer registered 80° there on Thursday and everybody was sweating.

Judge Parker still maintains a profound silence on all matters political. Perhaps that is wise, for whatever he might say would displease some wing of his party.

Both of the big political parties could do the country a substantial benefit by dropping all other questions and doing something to bring immunity from strikes. We guess that is the plain unvarnished truth.

Senator Aldrich says: "The Republican party is wedded to no set of tariff schedules and will cheerfully re-adjust the present duties whenever the conditions warrant and the welfare of the country requires it."

Reports from Fall River state the result of the curtailment of production by the cotton mills during the past month has been disappointing. Some of the manufacturers favor a complete shut-down of all the cotton mills in Fall River, unless relief is shortly forthcoming.

The collector of the port at San Francisco says that the Japanese purchases since the war began have brought to this country more than forty millions of dollars. Japanese gold has more than offset the gold sent out of the country by New York bankers. The war may be some advantage to somebody, after all.

President Roosevelt has again urged Senator Aldrich of this State to take charge of the coming campaign as chairman of the Republican National Committee. He has felt compelled to decline the honor. It is now believed that Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania will be the man. The President proposes to have a vigorous campaign carried on.

Ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root, of New York, will be the temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention and Speaker Cannon will be the permanent chairman. Ex-Governor Black of New York will make the nomination speech. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, with the help of Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, will write the platform. Pretty solid timber all of it.

The Hearst boom seems to be booming again in the Democratic ranks. It is losing ground in the East but in the West his followers seem to have stolen several conventions. Illinois, Iowa and several other of the great states will probably all send Hearst delegations. There is trouble ahead for the Democrats here. It looks as though the two-thirds rule would have to be abandoned in the convention if the old liars expect to get anywhere.

The emergency hospital, erected at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, seems to be a costly luxury to the city. No sooner is it supposed to be completed when another appropriation of twelve hundred dollars is made for "repairs," etc. How soon another one will be called for it is not stated, but probably these appropriations will come along with periodic regularity. The building has never yet been used, and in all human probability it never will be, yet the expense goes on just the same.

Puzzle: If it costs the city treasury of Newport \$3000, in addition to the vast (?) sums raised by subscription, to move back two small wooden buildings three feet on Thames street, how many Andrew Carnegies, John D. Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgans would be necessary to establish a decent width of Thames street from Franklin street to Washington square? A free course of treatment in the Butler Hospital is offered for all those who go insane in trying to figure the correct answer.

The action of the city council Tuesday night, in removing the former committee on new high school building and appointing a new one, and ignoring the school board altogether, is very generally condemned by the citizens of Newport. Such action, we believe, is unprecedented in this city, and is establishing a precedent that should not be followed. The former committee had done all the preliminary work and had all the trouble incident to the long contest for site, money, etc., and when they had reached what might be termed plain sailing, another party steps in and takes the helm to bring the ship into port. It is not fair to the old committee, to say the least, and there would seem to be a shadow of reason for such action on the part of the city council.

## Flag Day—1904.

The National American Flag Association has issued the following:

To the Mayor of Each American City.

To the American Press.

To the Officers and Members of all American Patriotic Societies.

To all School Officers and School Teachers.

To all our Fellow Citizens.

The American Flag Association in accordance with its custom of the past seven years, respectfully reminds you that Tuesday, June 14, 1904, will be the 127th anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes as the flag of the United States; and, inspired by the increased public recognition of Flag Day as a National anniversary, earnestly requests your co-operation in securing the widest possible observance this year.

Mayors are requested to order flags to be displayed upon the municipal buildings of their respective cities, and by formal proclamation, or otherwise, to invite their fellow citizens to do the same upon their private buildings.

Editors are requested to make editorial comment, and to publish historical articles upon the subject of the Flag; and to request the public to display the National colors on June 14.

School officers and teachers are requested to arrange for patriotic exercises appropriate to the day.

American Patriotic Societies are urged, through their officers and members, to assist in stirring up popular enthusiasm by public appeals through local mediums, and by observances of the anniversary.

All American citizens are earnestly invited to join in the public recognition of the birthday of the emblem of our nationality. In many of the States pursuant to law, the public schools, and also voluntarily in private schools, exercises will be conducted in celebration of Flag Day. Let us extend this practice. Teach the story of the flag, what it represents, and have the young people pledge their fealty and loyalty to it.

On the 14th day of June, 1777, Congress enacted: "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." The number of the stripes having been increased by the admission of new states, our flag was expanded and future dawned upon our fathers and the original thirteen stripes were unchangeably restored by act of Congress on April 4, 1818, when it was enacted: "That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be twenty stars, white in a blue field, and that on the admission of a new State into the Union, one star be added to the Union of the flag; and such addition take effect on the fourth day of July next succeeding such admission." Since 1818 twenty-five stars or sovereign States have been added to the Union, making forty-five in all.

Since the struggle of 1861-1865, the flag has become the symbol of a mighty nation. It has been carried to the most parts of the earth, carrying liberty wherever it has been thrown to the breeze. Americans cannot fail of a feeling of pride and satisfaction, nor restrain the swelling of patriotism in the breast, when we contrast the meaning, in far distant lands, of ours and other flags displayed together.

The stars and stripes within the recent past has come to possess new beauty for friendly eyes and new terror for the foes of liberty.

We earnestly exhort our citizens to join in making Flag Day an event, and its celebration in 1904, a great event. Let us from one end of our land to the other, fling the stars and stripes to the breeze on June 14, 1904. May it greet the rising and salute the setting sun, and float all day long from every church edifice, school and building, public and private and however humble, throughout the entire land.

## A Narrow Escape.

A newspaper report says: April 14, 1861, Corp. J. J. Hill was rejected from Company C, of the First Minnesota regiment, then quartered at St. Paul. He had enlisted for the war for the Union but the medical examiner threw him out for a defect in his eyes. That regiment made the greatest loss on the field of Gettysburg ever recorded in the history of war. At Balaklava 36 per cent. were killed or wounded, at Gravelotte 53 per cent. were killed or wounded, but the First Minnesota regiment was suddenly thrown into the breach at Gettysburg to repair a broken column under special assault from the enemy. It held the ground under heavy fire until reinforcements could come up when Major Martin MacGinnis was found roundly denouncing a few comrades for what he termed was most disgraceful cowardice. "You have disgraced your State," he shouted, "where are you?" "No," said a comrade by his side, "every man is here." Over 63 per cent. of that regiment lay on the ground killed or wounded. Thanks to his temporary defective sight, James J. Hill was not of the number, but nobody dreamed at that time that 40 years later, in the same month, James J. Hill would be the general leading the financial forces of the world in the greatest three-year battle of modern times, over the question of who should dominate the railroad empire between the Great Lakes and the Pacific.

"Judge Parker is in great luck to have a political record at once unassailable and profusely illustrated by brilliant flashes of silence." Better call it perpetual silence. As far as is known no one has yet heard him utter any thing but silence politically.

## Election of Officers.

**Townsend Aid for the Aged.**

President—Mrs. B. S. Melville.  
Vice President—Mrs. H. S. Stevens.  
Secretary—Miss Harriet L. Grandall.  
Treasurer—Mrs. A. K. Sherman.  
Librarian—Mrs. Henry C. Backler.  
Trustees—Miss Harriet L. Grandall, Miss Sarah A. Glance, Mrs. William C. Cozzens, Mrs. Caroline C. Hazard, Mrs. E. D. Jones, Mrs. T. Fred Kuhl, Mrs. B. S. Melville, Mrs. C. L. Peckham, Mrs. H. C. Stevens, Mrs. H. H. Tiley, Mrs. A. A. Wilbur, Mrs. A. K. Sherman, Mrs. George W. Swinburne, Mrs. John Freys, Mrs. Walter S. Langley, Miss H. L. Grandall.  
Substitutes—Miss Antoinette Peckham, Mrs. Edward S. Peckham.  
Auditor—Henry C. Stevens.  
Advisory Board—H. C. Stevens, T. A. Lawton, Clark Burdick.

**Natural History Society.**

President—A. O. D. Taylor.  
Vice President—Capt. J. P. Cotton, Rev. E. H. Porter, Mr. J. H. Southwick.  
Trustees—Jarvis Bazar, George Gordon King, Col. John H. Fowler.  
Treasurer—Mr. Alonzo Parmelee.  
Librarian—Miss Mary C. Peckham.  
Secretary—Mr. Joseph G. Parmelee.  
Curators—Mr. Hugh L. Taylor, Dr. W. C. Woodruff.  
Members of Council—Dr. O. W. Huntington, Mr. Herbert W. Lall, Dr. Alexander J. Anderson.

## Highway Engineering.

A Course in this Subject to be Offered at the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

One of the first attempts in the United States to offer a full college course of four years on the subject of highway engineering, will be put into operation next autumn at the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. After a thorough consideration of the needs for such a course and the facilities that the college can offer in connection with it, this course has just been perfected. It is the feeling of the college authorities that the demand for thoroughly equipped highway engineers is rapidly growing and is not being met by the colleges; that it is particularly the function of the laudrant college to offer a course which combines work in mechanic arts and promises an improvement of rural conditions; and that Rhode Island, located as it is in proximity to those areas which are being covered with modern roads, is the place for such a course.

The college is fortunate in having on its faculty Professor Laurence I. Hewes, who will have charge of the new course. Professor Hewes is a graduate of Dartmouth College, with a Ph. D. degree from Yale. He is thoroughly equipped as an engineer and mathematician, and has had, moreover, considerable experience in road building under the most favorable auspices. He is a man of great energy and enthusiasm, with a firm belief in the value of such a course. He has consented to inaugurate this course only on condition that it must be thorough in scholarship, while practical in its work. Arrangements have been made by which students in their senior year will be given practical work on actual highways under construction and repair.

Circulars describing the details of this course, the advantages it offers, and its low cost to the student are being prepared, and will be sent on application to President Kenyon L. Butterfield, Kingston, Rhode Island.

## Weather Bulletin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent May 9 to 13, warm wave, 8 to 12, cool wave 11 to 15. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about May 15, cross west of Rockies by close of 16, great central valleys 17 to 19, eastern states 20. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about May 15, great central valleys 17, eastern states 20. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about May 18, great central valleys 20, eastern states 22. This disturbance will bring what is known in meteorology as an inversion. The cool wave will pass through the southern, the warm wave through the northern states and Canada. During its passage across the continent temperatures will be higher in the northern tier of states and Canada than in the mid-latitudes and southern states. Frosts may be expected in the mid-latitude sections—along latitude 40 and very cool south about May 18. Then, as the warm wave comes into the southern states about May 19 on meridian 90 a decided cold wave will push across the northern states and Canada, causing frost and freezing temperatures. The cold wave that will reach meridian 90 not far from May 21 will be general carrying frosts far south as frosts sometimes occur at the season.

That cold wave will increase in intensity as it nears the eastern parts of the continent and will be bad for growing crops, gardens, out-door flowers, etc. This warning will enable gardeners to protect their tender vegetation and the women to care for their exposed plants.

Storms will increase in force to a large extent near May 22, a more detailed account of which will appear in my next bulletin.

Rainfall will largely increase from May 12 to 22 on most parts of the continent and droughts, in some places, will at the same time, become more intense. Drought sections will not be extensive. Rain, during the period mentioned, will be very extensive.

**When Business Doesn't Go.**

Even the fast express trains don't keep going after the steam is shut off—neither does your business after the advertising is shut off.—Rusty Mike's Diary.

A man started from Bowling Green, Ohio, to push a wheelbarrow from that city to San Francisco and back to pay an election bet. He is to go without money and without supplies except what he can gather on the way. Well, the fools are not all dead yet.

It is predicted that the submarine boats will eventually drive the monster battleships out of business. The wars of the future are to be fought fish fashion. Perhaps so. But it will be well to keep a few battleships on hand. They may come in handy.

**Sued For Blighted Love.**

Boston, May 4.—On the day of his announcement of his marriage to Miss Eva Brayley, a young society girl of Dorchester, Alderman Frank J. O'Toole was called upon to defend a suit for breach of promise. Yesterday action was brought against him by Miss Mary J. Lee, who wants \$5000 because, she says, O'Toole broke his promise to marry her and also owes her money.

**Working Force Reduced.**

Skowhegan, Me., May 3.—The Marston Worsted company, 100 of whose employees struck Monday because the lower halves of the factory windows were nailed down, has posted notices to the effect that for the remainder of the season only 40 looms will be operated. This action will reduce the working force 75 per cent.

**Serious Stabbing Affray.**

Warren, R. I., May 6.—In a quarrel last night at Parker hill, Frederick Howard, 19 years old, was stabbed by Marcella Natall. Both were employed in a cotton mill here. Howard is in a serious condition. Natall was arrested and disarmed after a fierce struggle. The Italian admitted stabbing Howard.

**Suit Against Boston Brokers.**

Boston, May 6.—Thomas E. Martin has brought suit in this city against the firm of Longley, Hale & Co., the brokerage concern expelled from the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York, to recover \$15,000 damages arising from a stock transaction in which he alleged he was made a victim by the concern.

## Washington Matters.

The Closing Days of Congress.  
(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1904.

The second session of the 59th American Congress adjourned on Thursday, "without day," with all the simplicity, good feeling, dignity and business methods characteristic of the American people and the times in which they live. As Speaker Cannon said in his closing remarks, the "heat of the contest has died away," and both sides of the House part with mutual respect for each other. While he co-operated with the majority he recognized that the minority had a function to perform hardly second in its importance, and so, he said, it ever will be while the Republic endures.

From half past ten o'clock Thursday morning until nearly two o'clock P. M. business in the House proceeded smoothly and rapidly and many bills were passed, mostly of minor importance. It was hard work to keep members in their seats, and they crowded the forum in front of the Speaker's desk like bees in swarming time. Mr. Van Duzer of Nevada made his usual rainbow speech about that state which he claims is the most important in the Union. This set the House in good humor, and roars of laughter followed.

The only other incident of interest occurred when Mr. Lacey of Iowa attempted to have a bill passed re-instating the cadets at the naval academy at Annapolis, Md., who have been discharged by the commandant, Capt. Brown, for disobeying orders and having a hot fire of protest come from both sides of the House. Hon. Champ Clark, Missouri, exploded in a white heat of indignation, and figuratively speaking, spread himself all over the surrounding benches. There were some who pleaded for mercy for the boys, on the ground that the punishment was out of proportion to the offense. Others pointed out that a law passed by Congress should be upheld, and that if the cadets were restored to the Academy, there would be no further use in trying to suppress hazing. Finally the debate was clinched by a Congressman who announced that if the offenders were reinstated to the bill permitting the hazing who were dismissed from West Point to be returned also. So the bill was lost, and the Annapolis cadets of the highest class who mal-treated the young and tender cadets of the lowest class, will be forced to return to the walks of civil life.

As the moment for the adjournment of Congress drew near, the suppressed excitement was intense. Every member was in his seat, and an unusual silence followed. At 2 o'clock Mr. John Sharp Williams, leader of the minority, offered his resolution of thanks to the Speaker for the impartial manner in which he had presided during the session, and for "the sturdy common sense and genial good humor" which he had displayed. Mr. James D. Richardson, Democrat of Tennessee, had taken the chair, and Speaker Cannon had modestly slipped out of the chamber. The Williams resolution was adopted by a rising vote, every member springing to his feet. A committee was appointed to hunt up the Speaker, and "fetch him in." He was found out in Statuary hall gazing at a figure of the first speaker of the first American Congress, Mahanberg, of Pennsylvania. As he came into the chamber, leaning on the arm of Mr. Williams, there was a lusty cheering and wild waving of handkerchiefs. The Speaker was visibly affected, and had to struggle to control his emotions. With his brief return of thanks, and the fall of the gavel at exactly twenty minutes past two o'clock, the session passed into history, and the Representatives began to sing "America," followed by the "Doxology." The Speaker descended the steps of his desk, and shook hands with each member as he filed past into the cloak rooms.

The proceedings in the Senate, the last day of Congress, were not so lively or interesting as in the House. The President came to the capitol early in the forenoon, with his wife and family. While he was busy signing bills in the Executive room, Mrs. Roosevelt occupied a seat in the Senate gallery, and had the pleasure of listening to speeches by Gorman of Maryland, and Aldrich of Rhode Island, against and in favor of the administration. It is evident that there has been an attempt on the part of many Democrats, to impress the people with the notion that the President is an unsafe man, and has too much influence with the party controlling Congress. Mr. Aldrich denied that Congress had been unduly influenced by anybody, and asserted that it adjourned because it had finished all the business in hand. Mrs. Roosevelt appeared to be both amused and interested in the debate. Mr. Gorman presented the usual resolution of thanks to President Frye of the Senate, and at 2 o'clock he declared the adjournment.

Senator Smoot is naturally gratified that he was not unseated at the demand of the good Orthodox people. He will remain a Senator for the present. Senator McComas of Maryland, and Judge O. W. Powers of Utah, made the discovery that the Mormon church is a trust. It owns and controls great commercial institutions, as well as the matrimonial market within its jurisdiction. There are good and bad trusts, and it may be the Mormon church cannot be trusted. Senator Hopkins says that the Methodist church to which he belongs in Chicago owns a great deal of real estate and rents buildings. Trinity church in New York is one of the largest real estate trusts in America.

There is some disagreement among Congressmen as to the exact amount of money appropriated during the last session to carry on the government. That it will approximate \$90,000,000 is admitted. But this is a very large country with a never satisfied people. The largest appropriation bill passed was for the postoffice, carrying \$172,574,998. The naval appropriation amounted to \$98,005,140. And the money to be paid out in connection with the Panama canal amounted to \$50,000,000.

At one time there was a rumor that the President would call an extra session of Congress to consider the case of Dr. Crum as collector of the port of Charleston, S. C. An attempt was made during the last day of Congress to confirm the nomination, but as the Democrats promised to consume two weeks in talking about it, the job was postponed until next December. Dr. Crum may get an ad interim appointment.

Senator Hoar has the lumbago. It is announced that Senator Quay has an enlarged liver. It is now said that Senator Fairbanks will not accept a Republican nomination for the Vice Presidency; there is a strong sentiment in favor of Speaker Cannon, for the place. Senator Scott was not able to pass his bill prohibiting the bringing of locked boxes into the District of Columbia. Senators Lodge and Pettus objected to the measure.

## ROYAL BLUE LINE

Washington and Gettysburg.

The May tour for Washington leaves Boston Friday the 6th; \$27.00 covers all expenses for the trip of a week. Congress is still in session and the Capital is at its best at this season.

On Friday, May 20th, tour will leave for Gettysburg and Washington, including visit to Reading, Pa., with trip over Mt. Penn. Gravity R. R., and stop at Harper's Ferry and John Brown monument. \$32.00 covers all expenses. Both tours are personally conducted by well informed and experienced conductors. Drop a postal for illustrated literature and guide. Jos. P. Taggart, N. E. P. A., 300 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DAY	MOON	SUN	MOON	High water
1904	rise	set	rise	set
1 Sat	4:32	7:20	1:08	1:45
2 Sun	4:31	7:21	1:22	2:00
3 Mon	4:30	7:21	1:32	2:15
4 Tue	4:29	7:22	1:40	2:30
5 Wed	4:27	7:23	1:52	2:45
6 Thu	4:26	7:23	2:03	3:00
7 Fri	4:25	7:24	2:15	3:15

Last Quarter 7th day, 8h. 50m. morning.  
New Moon, 16th day, 6h. 50m. morning.  
First Quarter, 23rd day, 5h. 10m. morning.  
Full Moon, 29th day, 5h. 50m. morning.

## BUILDING LOTS

ON THE BROWNELL PLAT, GIBBS AVE.

From \$775 Up.

Well located in a first-class neighborhood. For particulars apply to

**SIMEON HAZARD,**

40 BROADWAY.

**A. O'D. TAYLOR,**

132 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.  
Telephone No. 330. Office hours 9 till 4.

**Farms For Sale in Middletown.**

- (Call or write for further particulars.)
- West Main Road, 30 acres, houses \$12,000
  - Wapping Road, 24 acres, house and barn, 6,000
  - Off Honeyman Hill, 5 1/2 acres, cottage and barn, 4,500
  - Green Lane, 16 acres, superior house and barn, suitable for summer occupancy, 4,500

## Marriages.

In this city, 2d inst., at the Emmanuel Church rectory, by Rev. E. H. Porter, D. D., even A. Herbert Johnson and Hilda Sophia Peterson, both of this city.

## Deaths.

In this city, 6th inst., Patience, widow of William H. Peckham, in the 57th year of her age.

In this city, 4th inst., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Brownell, 66 Thames street, Bridget, widow of Thomas Welsh.

In this city, 3d inst., Norris Smith.

In this city, 2d inst., Mary, wife of Frederick Hall.

In this city, 1st inst., Susan, widow of James Irish, in her 86th year.

In this city, 30th ult., at her residence, 10 Heath court, Sarah Ann, wife of William Johnson, aged 39 years.

In Middletown, 30th ult., William F. Wilbur, in his 67th year.

In Providence, 2d inst., Andrew Toney.

In South Portsmouth, 2d inst., Abbie E., widow of John H. Groff, in her 74th year.

In Jamaica, R. I., 2d inst., Ellen, wife of Thomas Taylor, and daughter of Jane and the late John Gemmell.

In Fall River, 3d inst., Amanda F., widow of George E. Barabum, in her 74th year.

In Providence, 4th inst., Charles E. Follet, aged 73; 1st inst., George Bailey Reynolds, aged 72; 1st inst., William Boyd, aged 81.

## WANTED.

**FARM PROPERTY**

in Middletown and Portsmouth.

HAVE SEVERAL APPLICATIONS.

Send full particulars, price, etc., to

**C. H. Wrightington,**

91 BROADWAY, Newport, R. I.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill dose. Try them.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

Rich Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

**CURE SICK HEADACHE.**

Rich Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

**HEADACHE.**

Rich Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

**ACHE.**

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## TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN.

TOWN TAX

AND

Poll Tax for 1904.

Assessors' Notice

MIDDLETOWN, R. I., April 25, A. D. 1904.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Assessors of Taxes in and for the Town of Middletown, in the State of Rhode Island, do hereby certify that for the purpose of assessing the town tax ordered at the annual Town meeting held in said Middletown on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1904, and of assessing the poll tax for the current year A. D. 1904, as provided in Chapter 37 of the General Laws of this State, they will meet at the Town Hall in said Middletown on

**TUESDAY, the 24th day**

**of May next, A. D. 1904,**

on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth, and on Thursday, the twenty-sixth days of said month of May, and will be in session on each of said days, from ten o'clock a. m. until four o'clock p. m., to make and complete the assessment of the two taxes hereinbefore mentioned and fix a valuation on the real estate property of said Town.

And all persons and corporations liable to taxation in said Middletown are hereby notified and required to bring in to the undersigned, assessors as aforesaid, a true and exact account of all their real estate, describing said property, and of all property less than one dollar, and who, if registered, would be qualified to vote, is liable to the assessment of a poll tax of one dollar, or so much thereof as the assessor may assess against said person, shall amount to one dollar.

ISAAC LINCOLN SHERMAN,  
STEPHEN B. CONGDOON,  
JAMES H. BARKER,  
JOHN H. SPOONER,  
JULIAN OVERTON PECKHAM,  
Assessors of Taxes.

4-20-5

## CITY OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE TO OWNERS

—OR—

Keepers of Dogs.

—OR—

During the month of May, one dollar additional will be charged, and beginning with



## ON THE DEFENSIVE

Russia Expects Another Attack  
by Japan Very Soon

## CANNOT STOP A LANDING

Intends to Strike After Invaders  
Are Ashore—Port Arthur Will  
Be as Good as Besieged Should  
Japs Cross the Railroad

Tokio, May 6.—It is officially announced that a Japanese force begun landing on the Liao Tung peninsula yesterday. The place where the landing is occurring and the number of men being landed is withheld.

St. Petersburg, May 6.—With Vice Admiral Togo hovering in the immediate vicinity of Port Arthur and transports loaded with troops lying at Pitsewo, northeast of that stronghold, Russia has braced herself for impending conflicts with the foe, when she will again play a defensive role, this time, it is hoped, with better success and, therefore, with less sacrifice of life than in the engagements on the Yalu.

The war commission sat until 2 o'clock this morning, and at the close of the session it was announced that there was nothing to communicate to the public. It is known, however, that the czar has been informed of the presence of a Japanese fleet off the Liao Shan promontory and the appearance of transports at Pitsewo.

The fact that the two events occurred simultaneously may have significance. If a landing should take place at Pitsewo the experts anticipate that Togo's battleship squadron will bombard Port Arthur in order to prevent the garrison from sending reinforcements by railroad to the troops opposing the Japanese there. Neither the admiralty nor the war office believes that a disembarkation of the Japanese can be stopped, as the guns of the Japanese cruisers could command the point of landing, but after the Japanese are ashore then the Russians will strike. What force they will be able to bring up to resist the invaders cannot be stated definitely, the strength of the army on the peninsula of Liao Tung having been kept a secret.

It is expected that the railroad will play an important part in the effort of the Russians to push the Japanese into the sea, as it will permit the rapid transportation of troops.

The general staff has not forgotten that Japanese ships were sighted May 3 off Kaiping and Sinchen, on the west coast of the Liao Tung peninsula, but these two points could be readily covered, if necessary, from New Chwang.

An important advantage would accrue to the Japanese should they succeed in establishing themselves at Pitsewo. From there radiate roads connecting with the railroad at Yang Ti Tien, directly west to south with Sanchelipon and Kinchow stations on the railroad nearer to Port Arthur, north with Kaiping, and northeast through Takushan with Feng Wang Cheng.

A landing at this moment would make it difficult for General Kuropatkin to concentrate a formidable force against General Kuroki, whose forward movement is not yet reported. Furthermore, once the Japanese are across the railroad Port Arthur will be as good as besieged.

A member of the general staff says that Kuropatkin is well aware of these considerations. Even if the Japanese should succeed in cutting the railroad Port Arthur is now ready to depend on its own resources.

Dispatches from Tokio telling of celebrations over the sealing of Port Arthur, it is stated, are premature, official advices establishing that the attempt of Vice Admiral Togo May 3 to seal the port failed.

The absence of press dispatches telling of the fight on the Yalu is partially explained by the heavy mortality among the correspondents. Three of the Novosti's correspondents are missing and it is believed they were killed.

## "A POWDER MAGAZINE"

Constant Pressure on Pekin  
Government Necessary

St. Petersburg, May 6.—The effect of the disaster to Russian arms on the Yalu upon the Chinese is watched with keen interest and considerable apprehension. The Russian government appears to be satisfied with the situation for the moment and Paul Lessar, Russian minister at Pekin, is making daily reports to the foreign office.

The Pekin government, according to Russian reports, seems to be acting in perfect good faith and insists that it is intent upon preserving neutrality. It is turning a deaf ear to the appeals of anti-Russian leaders, who want China to throw in her lot with Japan. Nevertheless, the Russian authorities regard China as a powder magazine. They realize the danger in the present situation and the necessity for constant pressure on the Pekin government.

The danger of an anti-foreign movement throughout the Chinese empire exists not only for Russia, but for all the powers, and Russia has, at least three times since the outbreak of the war, addressed the powers on the subject. The answers received uniformly show a full appreciation of the need of exercising a restraining influence on Pekin and all the powers are co-operating to this end.

## Hotel Employe Burned to Death

Norton, Vt., May 6.—The charred body of May H. Pelletier, a kitchen maid, was found in the ruins of the Station house, which, with two adjoining residences, was destroyed by fire last night. The other occupants of the hotel escaped. The fire is believed to have started in the kitchen of the hotel.

THREE TO FOUR  
THOUSAND DEAD

Kuropatkin Sends His Official  
Report to the Czar.

## A DISPLAY OF CANDOR

Fully Confirms Disastrous Nature of Rout of Russians on the Yalu—Japanese Bodies Lay in Heaps at River Fords After They Had Made Continual Bayonet Attacks—Russians' Heavy Loss in Men and Horses Caused Sacrifice of Guns

St. Petersburg, May 4.—The emperor has received the following telegram from General Kuropatkin:

General Zassalitch's report on the fight of May 1 says that the battle was fought under the following circumstances:

The Twelfth and Twenty-second regiments and the Second and Third batteries of the Sixth brigade of artillery were engaged in the battle, which began with heavy cannonading of our right flank by siege guns at Wiju and field batteries in the distance. After a lull the fighting was resumed with extraordinary violence against the left flank of our main position at Turenchen and our position at Potietinsky. A fusillade was also begun by small parties of Japanese across the Al river.

The situation of the defenders' position became increasingly difficult, especially at Potietinsky, which was bombarded on the front and on both flanks. Thirty Japanese guns were pitted against our battery at Potietinsky, which, after having silenced the enemy's mountain battery, directed its fire on the Japanese infantry and sustained few losses so long as it was not obliged to take up another position owing to the withdrawal of our infantry from the bank.

The Japanese under our fire made continual bayonet attacks on our troops. Japanese bodies lay in heaps at the river fords.

Simultaneously with the attack at Potietinsky an attack was being made on our left flank at Turenchen and the Russian trenches had to be abandoned under the Japanese enfilading fire. Finally all of the supports were brought up into the firing line, but owing to the great distance from our main reserves it was impossible for them to reach the advanced force in time and our men retired from the principal position to another position in the rear of Turenchen, followed by the concentrated fire of the Japanese, who could not make up their minds to descend from the crest they occupied and face the fire of our batteries and doulemets. They dug fresh trenches and opened a heavy artillery fire on our new position and began to turn our left flank towards Chin Gow.

Two battalions of the Eleventh regiment and the Third battery of the Third brigade of artillery belonging to the main reserve were ordered to Lao Fun Tien. They occupied a position with a double firing line, thus permitting our advanced line, which had suffered heavily, and our wounded to retire.

A battalion of the Eleventh regiment, both flanks of which were repeatedly turned by the enemy, advanced with fixed bayonets, preceded by buglers to clear a passage. The Japanese, however, declined a hand-to-hand conflict and recoiled.

It was only by advancing on the Japanese with the bayonet that the Seventh regiment was able to retire. On the arrival of the battalion of the Tenth regiment all the troops were able to beat a retreat.

The losses of the Eleventh and Twelfth regiments were very great, but they are not yet exactly known. In the Eleventh the killed included Colonel Laming and Lieutenant Colonels Dometti and Ralevsky. The Twelfth lost nine company commanders killed or wounded.

The second and third batteries of the Sixth brigade, having lost the greater number of their men and horses, were compelled to abandon their guns after rendering them useless. For the same reason six guns of the third battery (?) of the Third brigade of artillery and eight pommetts, which could not be brought away, were also disabled. The mountainous nature of the country made it impossible to save the guns by means of drag ropes.

Up to the present 800 wounded, including 14 officers, have been brought to the hospital at Feng Wang Cheng. Their eventual transportation elsewhere is fully assured. The transportation of the wounded by hired Chinese heavers to Feng Wang Cheng was very difficult. Two-wheeled carts and horses lent by the cavalry were also utilized for this purpose. Most of the wounded, however, arrived on foot, assisted by their comrades, and reached Feng Wang Cheng within 24 hours.

Lieutenant General Zassalitch declares that the troops retained their morale, notwithstanding the heavy losses, and are ready for fresh engagements.

The Japanese losses were very heavy at the passage of the Al river, at their position at Turenchen and on the hill occupied by the two battalions of the Eleventh regiment. According to the statements of participants in the battle at least 3000 to 4000 were killed.

## Treasurer Goggin Indicted

Manchester, N. H., May 6.—An indictment in 18 counts was reported by the grand jury against John P. Goggin, former treasurer of the Nashua Trust company, for alleged embezzlement of the funds of the institution, false entries and false statements to the bank commissioners.

## BLISS IS SLATED

Rumor Makes Him Chairman  
of Republican Committee

## TO ARRANGE CAMPAIGN

Plans For a Strong Advisory Board in Which Ex-Secretary of War Root and Other Veterans Will Participate

New York, May 6.—Cornelius N. Bliss, who had talks with President Roosevelt in Washington, has returned to New York. He does not say whether the reports that he is to be chairman of the Republican national committee are true or not, but politicians who heard what he said concluded that he is to arrange Roosevelt's campaign.

Two months ago the president called Mr. Bliss to Washington for a consultation about the chairmanship of the national committee, but at that time the health of Bliss was not so good as it is now, and he intimated that he would not accept the chairmanship, but since then he has been urged by friends of the president to accept, and it now seems likely he will. It has been represented to him that the work of the position will not be so heavy, as he can have an advisory or executive committee made up of the veteran campaigners of the party. It is said Ellhu Root, Governor Murphy of New Jersey and others who have been spoken of in connection with the chairmanship are willing to serve on such committee.

It is reported that if Bliss becomes national chairman Ellhu Root will take a conspicuous part in the management of the national campaign. He did not care to take the chairmanship, as he may be the Republican candidate for governor this year, but he is ready to do his share of the heavy work of the campaign.

## DEBS FOR PRESIDENT

Socialists Claim to Be the Only  
Really Democratic Party

Chicago, May 6.—The national Socialist convention nominated Eugene V. Debs for President of the United States and Benjamin Hanford of New York for vice president. Neither candidate had any opposition.

After condemning the policies of the Democratic and Republican parties, the platform appeals to the American people for support on the ground that the Socialist party is the only political organization standing for the principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic and that has for its purpose the conversion of all society to the principles of true democracy. Capitalism and private ownership of the means of employment, it is declared, "grounds society in a economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable."

## QUAY IS VERY WEAK

Pennsylvania Senator's Work In  
Congress Is Nearing the End

Washington, May 6.—Senator Quay is at his home in this city and at present has no intention of leaving here. He is very weak and, while he occasionally drives about the city, he is accompanied invariably by his daughter or an attendant. In this connection it is regarded as significant that among the executive appointments announced yesterday was that of William F. Wright, to be consul general of the United States to Munich. Wright for many years has been Quay's secretary and confidential clerk. It is regarded as likely that this provision is made for Wright for the reason that Quay may feel that his work in congress is nearing an end.

## Fairbanks For Second Place

New York, May 6.—The World quotes Senator Platt as saying: "In Washington the feeling among the Republican leaders is that Senator Fairbanks is to be nominated for vice president. It is practically settled. The only man who has not agreed to it is Senator Fairbanks, but he will accept and make a strong candidate. He is a very reluctant candidate; yes, an unwilling aspirant, but he will yield to the pressure for his nomination."

## Iowa Democrats For Hearst

Des Moines, May 5.—W. R. Hearst carried the Iowa Democratic convention by a majority of more than 150 votes. Hearst resolutions were adopted, Hearst delegations from the contesting counties were seated and Hearst delegates were selected. The delegates were instructed to vote as a unit. The convention was bolstered and the orators, of whom there were many on both sides, were hissed, some of them being driven from the stage.

## United Christian Platform

St. Louis, May 3.—The national committee and the delegates to the national convention of the United Christian party have adopted a platform entitled "In Jesus Name." It declares that the purpose of the Christian party is to work and stand for the fulfillment of God's law through direct legislation of the people governed by the golden rule, regardless of sex, creed or color.

## Root's Boom Is Launched

Watertown, N. Y., May 6.—The Lincoln league, the strongest Republican organization in northern New York, with a membership of 1200, last night unanimously adopted resolutions favoring the nomination of Ellhu Root as governor of the state.

## Boy Mysteriously Missing

Pawtucket, R. I., May 4.—Mystery surrounded the disappearance from home over a week ago of William J. Meahan, 8 years old. The boy was last seen playing in the yard of a neighbor with whom he had been left for the

## BROOKE IN CHARGE

Panama Canal Route Turned  
Over to United States

Panama, May 5.—The United States canal commission has taken formal possession of the canal route and of the property of the Panama Canal company. From now on the canal works will be under the direction of Lieutenant Brooke of the engineer corps of the United States army, who represented the canal commission at the ceremony of the transfer.

M. Renaudin, the representative of the Panama Canal company, called the principal employees of the company to his office and read them a cable dispatch from Paris, ordering him to deliver all the canal property to the United States government. Lieutenant Brooke read a telegraphic message from Secretary Taft, directing him to accept the property for the government of the United States. M. Renaudin then handed the keys of the buildings to Brooke, who hoisted the American flag over the administration building. A document attesting the delivery of the property, written in French, Spanish and English, was signed by Brooke and Renaudin.

## Claims Illegal Seizure

Havana, May 5.—Captain Curry of the American schooner Irene has applied to United States Consul General Steinhardt for redress because of the seizure of his vessel by the Cuban revenue cutter Arana on the charge of sponge fishing in Cuban waters, which Curry denies. Steinhardt supports the captain's claim for \$1000 as compensation for the delay occasioned by the seizure and the loss incurred.

## NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Josiah Crosby, second oldest member of the Penobscot county bar, died at Dexter, Me., aged 87. For more than 60 years he had practiced law in Dexter. He had been president of the state senate.

Richard Cahill, 25, committed suicide at Milford, Mass., by taking an ounce of laudanum. He was despondent.

Mrs. G. W. Coleman of Boston was elected president of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission society at its annual meeting at Somerville, Mass.

Henry E. Kiley, 11, was drowned by falling from a raft on which he was playing at a reservoir at Pawtucket, R. I.

William McArthur, 5 years old, living at Boston, while attempting to climb on an ice wagon near his home fell under the wheels and was instantly killed.

Hurry Clark, a freight conductor, fell from a car at Wakefield, Mass., his head being cut off by a car wheel.

Williams college trustees voted to appropriate \$25,000 for renovating and changing West college into a dormitory. Delegates from the endot corps of 14 high schools in New England competed in a prize drill at Boston. The prize went to Brockton.

Former Mayor Henry P. Doe of Lawrence, Mass., died at his home in that city after a lingering illness. Former Mayor Storow died only a few days ago.

Trustum D. Dexter of Clinton, Mass., fell 35 feet from the roof of a house and was instantly killed. He was 68 years old and a large property owner. The appraisers appointed to determine the value of the plant of the Augusta, Me., Water company have fixed the valuation at \$127,135.20.

Fire destroyed the large plant of the Pittsfield, Me., Electric Light and Power company, causing a loss of \$50,000.

Levi Stockbridge, honorary professor of agriculture at Amherst college, is dead, aged 84. He had been acting president of the institution.

The New England League of Veteran Firemen voted to hold its annual muster at Fall River on Aug. 24.

Representatives of the Benevolent and Fraternal Order of Eagles from 13 New England cities met at Lowell, Mass., and selected Springfield, Mass., as the city in which to hold the field day and parade on Aug. 22.

Fire, believed to have been incendiary, destroyed the house and barn of Thomas Southwick, a farmer, of Peabody, Mass. The loss is estimated at \$7000.

The Lawrence (Mass.) school board elected Bernard M. Sheridan to be superintendent of schools, to succeed Jeremiah Burke, elected a supervisor of the Boston schools.

At the annual meeting of the Women's Educational union at Boston reports presented showed that the society had handled \$159,000 during the year.

## Disaster Was Unavoidable

Washington, May 3.—That no further proceedings be taken in the recommendation of the court of inquiry appointed to investigate the explosion in the after turret of the Missouri on April 13. The court finds the explosion was due to a "dare back" caused by an inapplicable combination of oxygen with certain usually latent gases in smokeless powder. The officers and crew of the Missouri are warmly commended for the bravery they showed after its occurrence in rescuing the victims.

## Irish Crimes Act Stands

London, May 5.—The house of commons last night rejected a resolution in favor of the repeal of the Irish crimes act. Chief Secretary for Ireland Wyndham, in opposing the motion, said that the repeal of the crimes act could only do harm by reviving the angry passions now laid at rest. John Redmond declared that Wyndham's statement would lead the Irish people, if they had the means, into open rebellion.

## Banks Are Preferred Creditors

Chicago, May 4.—In the suit brought by the trustee of the George H. Phillips company to recover from the Bank of Montreal \$200,000 which the members of the firm had deposited shortly before the collapse of the corn corn in 1902, Judge Seaman took the case from the jury and announced a decision in favor of the bank. The court held that a bank was not in the same class as other creditors of a bankrupt.

## Industrial

## Trust Company.

CAPITAL \$1,500,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits over \$1,500,000

PARTICIPATION (or savings) ACCOUNT.

Money deposited on or before May 14th draw interest from May 1st. Dividends August and February. The rate of interest at present paid upon this account is four per cent. The security given is the entire capital and surplus of the Company in addition to the invested funds of its depositors.

Office with Newport Trust Co.,  
303 Thames Street.

## Old Colony Street Railway Co

(ILLUMINATING DEPT.)

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with  
Electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies. Fixtures and Shades.

449 to 455 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

PURE CALIFORNIA HONEY,  
Hecker's Buckwheat,  
AUNT JEMIMA'S PANCAKE FLOUR,  
Karo Corn Syrup.

If you are satisfied with the Coffee you are using don't try our  
LAKE'S CORNER BRAND.

S. S. THOMPSON,

174 to 176 BROADWAY.

SCHREIER'S 143 Thames St.

EVERYTHING IN MILLINERY

FOUND HERE.

SPECIAL BARGAIN DAY

this SATURDAY

Ready to Wear

AND

Dress Hats.

ALSO BARGAIN DAY

Flowers.

Do not miss the opportunity.

Special Announcement.

We beg to announce that through an arrangement with the wholesale houses, we are in a position to give our customers better value for their money than ever before. Purchasers will do well to call and see our large stock before purchasing anything in the housefurnishing line.

Yours respectfully,  
W. C. COZZENS & CO.,  
138 Thames Street.

WINDOW SHADES,  
CARPETS,  
OIL CLOTHS,  
WALL PAPERS,  
MATTINGS,

Discharged a Cargo of  
Pittston W. A. Stove and Egg.  
BRIGHT AND CLEAN.

A Splendid Coal for Winter Use.

This Pittston Coal is highly recommended by our customers as giving satisfaction everywhere. Try a ton and be convinced.

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Telephone No. 222-2 and 222-3.

LODGE ROOMS  
OR  
SOCIETY ROOMS

TO LET IN THE

MERCURY BUILDING, 138 and 140

THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

HANDSOME LARGE HALL, with  
bath, for Lodge purposes with  
two or three ante-rooms at very low price.  
Parties of the hour, surrogates, committees,  
nervous headaches, cold hands and feet, pain  
in the back, and other forms of weakness are  
relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made especially  
for the blood, nerves and complexion.

CANE SEAT  
Chairs Reseated.

JOHN PENGELLAY,

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For Rent.

Good rooms in the Mercury Building, either  
furnished or unfurnished. Possession given  
on April 1st. Enquire at the  
MERCURY OFFICE.  
Don't draw your head at the expense of  
your feet and hands.

## STEAMBOATING IN THE BAY.

**Interesting History of the Early Efforts to Operate Steamboat Lines in the Waters Between the Bay and the City.**

(From Providence Bulletin, April 26, 1877.)

(CONTINUED.)

## THE BALTIMORE BOATS.

The Providence, Norfolk and Baltimore Steamship line is owned by the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company. The stock is chiefly held in Boston and Baltimore. George J. Appold is President and Henry A. Whitney Vice President of the company. This company have had a line of boats running between Boston and Baltimore direct for twenty years. In 1873 they made Providence the terminus for a portion of their boats, and appointed Mr. E. H. Rockwell agent. The boats land at the wharf, although the landing is soon to be removed to more commodious quarters at the Lonsdale wharf, and in spite of the hard times of the past three years, the line has done a prosperous business. During the past winter, the line has run three boats, the McClellan, Blackstone and Kennedy to Providence. Some weeks, however, have brought five steamers, instead of three, and the facilities for doing the work of the line had fair to be increased the coming season. The boats leave Providence on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

## LINES TO PHILADELPHIA.

In 1883, J. M. Huntington & Co. started a line of boats to Philadelphia. The Hunter, of 515 tons was the first boat. She was soon followed by the Chase, of 547 tons. In 1887, the Chase was sold and her place was taken by the Whirlwind. Still later, the Utility was added to the line. In 1871, the Utility was burned at her dock at India Point, but was rebuilt. In 1872, the Hunter and Whirlwind were sold to H. Winsor & Co., who have since maintained the line. Now two large propellers, the Townsends and Catharine Whittier, are employed. The boats sail Wednesdays and Saturdays from the wharf at the foot of South Main street. George A. Kelton is the present agent, and the line is doing a large business. About the first of May, the line will change its terminus to the wharf now occupied by the Baltimore boats.

The Clyde Iron Line has its terminus at the foot of Brook street. The line was started with the Wilmington in 1872. During most of the intervening time two Clyde boats a week have plied between Providence and Philadelphia. At present, only one boat, the Norfolk, is on the Providence line. This has been the case for only a short time, and the regular two boats a week are likely soon to be running again. The agent of the line is Mr. Stephen D. Andrews.

## EXCURSIONS ON THE BAY.

It would be difficult to tell when excursions began to be popular on Narragansett Bay. Long before the first steamboat troubled the waters, packets used to make excursion trips to Narragansett and to Newport and around Beaver Tail. On the 24th of June somewhere about 1800, there was an excursion of which tradition has preserved an account. It was St. John's day, and the Masons bethought themselves to have a picnic. Just about that time, David Grieve had invented a new kind of boat. It was a propeller, although not a steamboat. It might have been called an oxboat. Two screws were placed in the stern of a scow and a yoke of oxen traveling on a wheel, propelled the boat. In this unique craft, the Masons were invited to embark for Pawtuxet. They accepted the invitation and were soon speeding over the sparkling waters of the Bay. It was ebb tide and the boat worked marvelously well.

At last they landed and enjoyed the day. A little before sunset they re-embarked for home. Again it was ebb tide. The boat moved very slowly up the stream, and, at last, ceased to advance. In vain the patient oxen traveled faster and faster; in vain the disengaged inventor ran to and fro. The strength of the current was greater than two ox power could overcome and the boat was slowly but surely drifting down stream. The attempt to reach Providence was abandoned and the party only asked that they might reach the shore. But that boon seemed to be denied them. At length in a moment of inspiration the Masons climbed upon the wheel and their efforts added to those of the oxen brought the boat safe to land. Then the Masonic pleasure party trudged through miles of sand back to Providence.

## THE FIRST STEAMBOAT EXCURSION.

When the Firefly came in 1817, about the first thing her owners did was to advertise a "cherry excursion" to Fall River. The fare was \$2.00, meals included. We are left in painful uncertainty as to whether the excursionists got any cherries, but the excursion, as a whole, appears to have been a success. The Firefly made a good many trips to different points in the Bay, and in that way earned more money than she did by her regular trips between Providence and Newport. Indeed, her fame as an excursion boat spread greatly abroad, and parties came from Worcester and Springfield and all the country round about to ride in the wonderful craft called a steamboat. One of these parties had quite an exciting experience. They were quite largely from Springfield, Mass., and took the boat for Newport. All went smoothly until the boat was within a few miles of Newport, when there was some accident to the machinery. The wheels stopped and the Firefly calmly drifted ashore. She struck in a good place and the terrified excursionists lost no time in getting ashore. Some of the party walked to Newport, while others becoming satisfied that the boat was not within a minute of going down, went back on board. Oxen were procured and the boat was towed and poled into Newport.

## A DELIGHTFUL FISHING TRIP.

In 1822 the Connecticut advertised a fishing excursion to Block Island. The fare was \$2 and passengers were requested to provide their own refreshments. Fishing tackle, it was announced, "would be provided on board, and special accommodations would be afforded ladies who wished to indulge in the delightful sport." There is a dim tradition that but little fishing was done that day. Soon after the boat left Newport, one or two of the passengers who had been rapturously exclaiming, "How delightful!" were observed to steal unobtrusively down stairs. This was the occasion of great glee among the other passengers, but presently two or three more began to look a little white, and they, too, went down stairs and leaned thoughtfully over the side of the boat.

During the next hour the number of pale faces rapidly increased. The ladies who had come to "enjoy the delightful sport" reposed prominently upon the floor in the ladies' cabin, while on deck strong men bowed themselves, and the

fishermen presently ceased because they were "low." As the boat started in haste back to Newport, it was a touching sight to see the excited swim along by the side of the boat, occasionally looking up with a smile at the sea-sick party, and then diving down a mile or two into the deep, in a tumult of delicious glee. There were no more fishing excursions advertised that year.

## EXCURSIONS IN GENERAL.

The excursionists themselves were very much like what they are now. The reports of them indicate that there was, proportionately, about the same number as now of elderly ladies who constantly expected an explosion; of young people who sought the uttermost parts of the boat and set quite unnecessarily close together, considering the amount of room that there was to spare; of rampaging lads, who unceasingly rushed from one end of the boat to the other; and of quiet people, who watched the rest and had a good deal of fun.

Military organizations and secret societies made excursion trips from Providence a good many years before the Sunday Schools adopted the plan. The first Sunday School excursion on record was made in July, 1838. In that year the Sunday School of the First Universalist Church made a steamboat excursion to Mount Hope. The Balloon made quite a number of excursion trips in 1841.

The next year, while the Dorr feeling ran high, a large party of Rhode Islanders made an excursion down the Bay to some point over the Massachusetts line, where, the Boston Atlas said, "they talked over their grievances at a festival called a Clam Bake." Of one of these clam bakes, a German professor wrote: "The people assemble at the side of the river and feast upon a species of oyster called the clam, after which they grow noisy and clamor about their rights."

In 1843, Smith's Palace came into prominence. The folios advertised trips thither, the fare being for a gentleman alone 50 cents, and for a gentleman and lady 75 cents. A clam bake,chowder and opportunities for fishing were the attractions, and the Palace was well patronized.

In 1844, excursionists went chiefly to Newport, the folios advertising special rates to families and parties. The excursion business seems to have been very dull in 1845; but, in 1846, Smith's Palace becomes prominent again. In 1847, the King Philip made a variety of excursions, one in particular to Warrick.

## THE DISCOVERY OF ROCKY POINT.

In 1848, the Argo began running between Warren and Providence. She came here from Newark, N. J., and was owned by Capt. B. B. Barton, N. Drown and Capt. William Winslow. She was a short, wide boat, and so evidently safe that she soon drifted into the excursion business. During the summer of that year she took a small party from the Sunday School of Dr. Hall's church to Rocky Point. A few days later, the First Universalist Sunday School went thither in force.

They landed upon the rocks, just where the wharf is now. The grounds were owned by a Mr. Lyon, who allowed the 520 excursionists to wander about pretty much as they pleased. They carried away so good a report of Rocky Point that other parties went there, and in 1849 the Argo made regular trips thither. The fare was 25 cents. Sunday Schools and societies were taken cheaper. Capt. Winslow, about this time, bought the place and greatly improved it, so that during 1850 and 1851 Rocky Point became very popular.

The discovery, as it were, of Rocky Point in 1848, led to a search for other attractive resorts. In 1849, Vue de l'Eau began to be advertised, and several resorts of lesser note were opened. The Massachusetts of the Rhode Island Steamboat Company's line, and the Canonchet made trips here and there and got people quite in the way of going.

## THE SWAN AT PAWTUXET.

The Swan, a tiny craft commanded by Capt. Mills, ran in 1849 between Providence and Pawtuxet, touching at "intermediate landings." The Journal thus describes her first arrival at Pawtuxet:

Quite an excitement was occasioned in the ancient and quiet town of Pawtuxet by the appearance of a steamer, making directly for the wharf. As she turned around the neck and entered the pretty little cove which comes up to receive and welcome the waters of the Pawtuxet, half the male population had assembled to witness the novel sight. The pilot met all the perils of this intricate navigation with unsurpassed seamanship, and made his way through the fleet of sailboats and fishing smacks, without the least collision or other accident, the captain ingeniously standing with one foot on each gun wale to keep the boat in trim, while the boys on the wharf were belpersuaded that one of the clams had put in in distress, or out of clams.

One of the passengers, who had not visited Pawtuxet since the days when the punch bowl at "Aborn's Tavern" was filled nightly, was delighted to find himself once more in front of that venerable edifice; but the hospitable sign no longer swung over the door, nor did there even remain any indications of that good cheer which formerly made that noted tavern a favorite resort of the gentlemen of Providence. Finding an old companion of his youthful gayeties, he lamented with him over the degeneracy of the times until the Swan took her departure.

The Swan is a very pretty little boat, and her daily excursions down the Bay, touching at Pawtuxet and all the landings intermediate, must be very popular. The excursions are as beautiful as pleasant, and are worth a dozen prescriptions to one who feels the oppressive heat of the season, and fears the diseases incident to summer.

During 1849, the American Band made a great excursion to Newport. In 1851, the Canonchet was running to Block Island, the Argo to Rocky Point, the Manton to various places, and the Canonchet to Vue de l'Eau, Warrick Neck and Noyatt. The Bellevue House was opened at Pawtuxet, and there were plenty of excursions everywhere.

The Worcester carried a party on a two days' trip to New London; and afterwards carried parties to New Bedford for a dollar per person. On the 3d of September, it so happened that

the Canonchet and Worcester were both advertised to leave for New Bedford, but the former got the passengers by reducing the fare to fifty cents.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Filing Things.

"The cupboard doors need fixing," said the man of the house, "and I'll send a man to look after them. While the man is here he may as well trim the bedroom door where it binds and put a new catch on the little door under the sluk. Have it all done up while he is here, mind."

The man of the house went away to his office, and about 11 o'clock a man rode up on a bicycle, carrying a small bag of tools in front. The man with the tools stopped at the front gate to say a few words to a man who was trimming a hedge just across the street. They found some things to talk over that it was half an hour before he thought of the work waiting for him in the house. At last he went in and laid his tools down on the floor.

"You'd better begin with the cupboard door," said the woman of the house.

The man rattled his tools out of the bag. "There," he said in a moment, "I can't do this job now without a three-sixteenths chisel. I've got to go and get mine. It's a good thing I brought my wheel; it saves time."

So the man went away after a three-sixteenths chisel. He returned at 2:30 and got the cupboard door off its hinges without trouble. Then a man who was unloading coal next door called to him and he went and sat down on the edge of the wagon box and talked with the coal man about a friend of theirs who had gone to California for his health.

While he described the symptoms the friend who had gone to California for his health the cat had got into the cupboard because of the door being off. So the woman put the baby in its crib and propped the door up in its place. As she did so she observed how easily the hinges slipped into the grooves cut for them and wondered if she could not screw them on. So she got into a chair and screwed the door in its place, and when the man from downtown came back from his conference with the coal man it was working beautifully.

"You happened to hit that just right," the man said. "You should have been a mechanic."

Having thus encouraged the woman, the man went to fix the bedroom door, which had to be pulled hard in order to get it shut because of the settling of the frame. He opened the door and lifted it from its hinges, then he drew his hand across his brow in a puzzled way.

"There," he said, "I've got to go to the shop now and get my old plane. The stiles of this door must be cut a trifle, and I can't do it with this new plane."

So the man got on his wheel and rode away. The wind came in through the open doorway and made havoc with dainty things in the bedroom. So the woman of the house set the door up in place to shut off the draft. Then she saw what a small place it was that made the door bind, and went out to the shed and got an old buck saw and cut it off. When she lifted the door back in place it worked splendidly and drew praise from the mechanic, who came back about 4 o'clock with his old plane.

"I'm glad that thing is out of the way," he said, "for now I can get that sink door fixed before dark. It is a pretty ticklish job."

He got the sink door down, took off the catch, and then went to get a drink of water. As he was about to place the glass to his lips he remembered how many cases of typhoid fever were ascribed to the use of water, so he went over to a saloon which was in the next block but one to get a glass of beer. There he met a fellow fellow who had beaten him nine straight games of peder on a former occasion when their time was being charged up to a householder who worked for \$2 a day, and he sat down with the fellow to talk to decide who was really the better at the game. He played a little longer, than he meant to, for when he got back to the sink door the woman of the house had it fixed, having called a neighbor woman in to help.

"I'm glad we got done before dark," said the mechanic, gathering up his tools. "Shall I collect for this job now?"

"For what job?" demanded the woman. "Why, you didn't do anything." "That's all right," said the mechanic, "but I came up here to do the work and could have done it in the time charged for."

"How much have you charged?" said the woman.

"Why said the mechanic, "I left the shop at 9 o'clock this morning and it is now 6 o'clock. The bill is four-fifty."—Chicago News.

## Match Making.

A writer in Chambers' Journal declares that the first really efficient lucifer match must be put to the credit of John Walker, of Stockton-on-Tees, who in the year 1827 placed them on the market under the name of "congreves," in compliment to Sir William Congreve, the inventor of the war rocket. These matches were sold for a shilling a box, which contained, besides a few dozen of the matches, a little piece of folded sandpaper, through which each splint of wood had to be drawn before it could be made to inflame. An original tin box, stamped with the royal arms and bearing the word "Congreves," is preserved as a curiosity in one of the London museums.

As in the case of all other industries, this one was initiated by hand labor alone. The splints of wood were no doubt originally dipped in the igniting composition one by one; but subsequently they were lifted up in bundles and dipped en bloc, the workman giving each bundle a twist with his hands so that the end of each splint would be free to move to a certain extent and absorb a little more of the composition than it would if kept quite still. The next advance was to fix the splints in a frame so that each was separated from its neighbor; and this frame, containing about 1,500 matches, would be brought down on a marble slab upon which the composition was spread. The tipped matches, still in their frame, would then be dried in air for a few hours, and afterward placed in a heated chamber to complete their desiccation. Manual labor is now almost wholly dispensed with in the manufacture of matches. The employment of yellow phosphorus for the charging of matches made the industry a very unhealthy one, and the work people, if not the best of health, ran the risk of contracting a terrible disease known as necrosis of the jawbone, the vulgar name for which was "phosphy jaw." With improvements in manufacture this evil has now been eliminated.

## The Electoral Commission of 1876.

Justice Bradley prepared two opinions for private use, giving the whole argument on both sides of the question. Some looking of this got out and a member of the commission thought that Justice Bradley was siding with the Democrats. Word was carried that night to Mr. Hewitt of this alleged standing of the commission and he considered the fight won, since the Republicans did not claim that the country returns showed a majority for the Hayes and Wheeler electors. For a few hours it was assumed by Democrats that Tilden would be the next President.

As this is the most vital point of the controversy it is well to give such testimony as is available on the subject.

## COULD AN OPINION HAVE BEEN BOUGHT?

In his Life of Tilden, Mr. John Bigelow says that he called upon Mr. Tilden about this time and was informed by him that for two hundred thousand dollars he could purchase the opinion of a member of the supreme court that the commission had the right to go behind the returns. Mr. Bigelow doubted this and Mr. Tilden said that the justice in question needed the money and must have it, but he had refused the offer.

## WATKINSON'S VERSION.

This quotation from Mr. Bigelow's diary is controverted by Colonel Watkinson to this extent: that he does not think that any money consideration was mentioned. The decision, he says, was offered to Mr. Tilden; but the consideration was not money but certain political and other considerations which were not accepted. He thinks that Mr. Bigelow had a lapse of memory.

## BRADLEY'S VOTE.

On the following morning Mr. Justice Bradley sided with the Republicans and ever afterwards; for which he some time later gave in an open letter the explanation that he had written the two opinions for private use and had never decided in favor of the Democrats. The alleged witnesses to his change of mind, his Democratic colleagues, also denied any knowledge that Mr. Bradley had changed his opinion.

## CHARGE AGAINST BRADLEY'S LIFE.

The charge against Justice Bradley undoubtedly exuberated the last years of his life. No proof was ever offered of the charge, and all testimony was against it, but the story has survived until this day.

## SENATOR HOAR'S STATEMENT.

Senator Hoar, a few weeks ago, made for this article the following interesting statement on the subject:

"I do not believe a more impartial, incorruptible and upright judge ever sat on the bench of Justice Bradley. He was as little affected or influenced in any opinion by any political or other unworthy motive as would have been any great English judge who would have been called in to settle this question as an impartial referee, caring nothing for either party. Mr. Justice Bradley never announced to the electoral commission, so far as I know or believe, to any member of it, an opinion in favor of the Democratic election and, of course, never announced any change of opinion. Senators Thurman and Bayard, two Democratic members (of the commission) had in debate in the senate, before the question arose, very strongly urged that under the constitution the two houses had no right to go behind the decisions of the tribunals appointed by the states to determine the result of the election of the presidential electors. A little while before, Judge Abbott (also a member of the commission) at a dinner given by the law club at the house of the late Justice Gray, had very vehemently denounced the same opinion in a discussion with Judge Benjamin F. Thomas, one of our ablest lawyers. I heard this when I came home from Massachusetts. On my way back to Washington Senator Kernan, who had taken a place on the electoral commission when Mr. Thurman was ill, got into the cars and we talked all the way from New York to Washington. I told him this story (about Judge Abbott). He replied: 'Mr. Hoar, you will never hear me say anything to the contrary of that.' So of the eight Democratic members who sat on the commission—though there were but seven Democrats at any one time—four were of the opinion that the majority were right. I do not know how many able Democrats have since expressed to me the same opinion, and have said that any other conclusion would have resulted, in all probability, in the overthrow of the republic. I am willing to rest my own vindication and the vindication of the action of the electoral commission, if it should be necessary, with the Democratic party alone.

This statement, which undoubtedly represents the existing sentiment of the country on the subject without regard to politics, is interesting, because at the time of the decision the nation was ranged in two nearly equal hostile, political camps, when there was little honor or integrity implied by one to the other. The passions of that time have passed away, and the decision of the commission has in law and in legislation been vindicated, but the fact must not be forgotten that at the time there were few who believed in the integrity of a political opponent and the charges of fraud and bribery lasted for years, and are not yet entirely dispelled. —Joseph M. Rogers, in McClure's Magazine.

## The Habit of Unhappiness.

Most unhappy people have become so by gradually forming a habit of unhappiness, complaining about the weather, finding fault with their food, with crowded cars and with disagreeable companions or work. A habit of complaining, of criticizing, of fault finding or grumbling over trifles, a habit of looking for shadows, is a most unfortunate habit to contract, especially in early life, for after awhile the victim becomes a slave. All of the mispleasures become perverted until the tendency to pessimism, to cynicism, is chronic.—Success.

## A PECULIAR CHARM.

## A Region Where Health and Pleasure Interlock.

There is an old charm in that famous resort on the South Jersey coast known as Atlantic City. At one time it was considered purely a health resort where invalids congregated to renew their vigor in a climate overtemperate and always healthful. Gradually, however, there came a change, and instead of the sickly invalids the famous city by the sea, the robust pleasure seeker finds in Atlantic City attractions such as well as climate, the like of which is not found at any other place on the Atlantic seaboard. Grand hotels, untold pleasures, a five mile board walk, bathing facilities, etc., are all kinds, boating, fishing and the like take up one's time and after a visit to the city one is tempted to say there is always a desire to go again. The New Jersey Central has the best train service between New York and Atlantic City, and the Atlantic City is interested, and for this time to G. S. Hart, G. P. A., New Jersey Central, New York City.

## The Penalty of Wealth.

Three men in the Wall street district, New York, receive requests in the course of a year to back schemes the financing of which would break the Bank of England or bankrupt the government of the United States. They are John W. Gates, J. Pierpont Morgan and Edwin Hawley. Their proposals run through the whole gamut of human ingenuity, from a new method of scratching matches to the promotion of a South American revolution or the prevention of earthquakes and other seismic disturbances. They pour in by letter and person from all quarters of the globe.

These things are the penalty of spectacular wealth. They are some of the troubles that beset the man who makes his millions with a blare of trumpets and under the glare of time-lights.

Mr. Gates has been hounded so by importunate persons that he hardly dares set foot in the street. He was importuned in restaurant after restaurant, until in self-protection he had a dining-room fitted up in his office and there he now takes his luncheon. Mr. Morgan has been forced to adopt the same method.

One of the things that bothers Mr. Morgan most, although it costs him no money, is the camera with a fabled behind it. If there is one thing he hates more than all others it is being photographed, and he has become an adept in springing from the door of his office building into a coupe and banging the door behind him. It was he who was the recipient of the proposal that he finance a scheme for making earthquakes impossible. Just after the eruption of Mount Pelee a Frenchman wrote him, most earnestly asking his help and assuring him there were millions of dollars in the plan. Scarcely a day passed but some man writes to him of the unearthing of a priceless palimpsest, disfigured by time, but bearing beyond all doubt traces of the work of some dead master. Another class of men whose palms itch for some of the Morgan money are the book agents, not only the inoffensive ones who have editions de luxe to sell, but the ones who are preparing volumes of biographies of the moneyed men of the country in which the person approached may have his history written up at so many thousand dollars a page. There is also the bibliomaniac, who fastens himself upon Mr. Morgan to dispose of some ancient tome, colored in red by a monk and in yellow by Father Time.

## A Bad Fit.

The Girl—What would you do, doctor, if you saw a man have a bad fit in the street.

The Doctor—Advice him to change his tailor.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Suite 16?" inquired the messenger boy, with a smile as he handed in the package.

"It's none of your affair how old I am," snapped the newly acquired domestic as she slammed the door in his face.—Detroit Free Press.

## Do your CHILDREN

## QUESTIONS?

Of course they do. It is their way of learning and it is your duty to answer. You may need a dictionary to aid you. It won't answer every question, but there are thousands to which it will give you true, clear and definite answers, not about words only, but about things, the sun, machinery, men, places, stories and the like. Then, too, the children can find their own answers. Some of our greatest men have ascribed their power to study of the dictionary. Of course you want the best dictionary. The most critical prefer the New and Enlarged Edition of

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If you have any questions about it write us.

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Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company.

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## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all queries brief and to the point.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors, or forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to  
Miss E. M. TILLEY,  
cure Newport Historical Rooms,  
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1904.

## NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST

HIS

## DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES

WITH

## NEW JERSEY PATENTS.

By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

CONTINUED.

Children of Robert West were:

8. Joseph West md. Deborah Slocum? Was in Shrewsbury, N. J. 1686, as he attended wedding of Thomas Hillborn of Shrewsbury, married to Elizabeth Hutton, 12th of 10mo. 1688, at house of Elizabeth Hutton, as found on original Shrewsbury records.

Witnesses who signed the marriage certificate were:

Right hand column—Thomas Hillborn, Elizabeth Hillborn, Elizabeth Hutton, (mother of bride, original name Hooten widow of Samuel since 1681), Ann Potter, Sarah Reape (related because her dau. md. Wm. Brinkley), Mary Chambers, Hannah Jenkins, Margaret Lippencott, Agnes Sharp, Mary Allen, Esther Vickers, Elizabeth Wardell, Mary Sattison (what about her?), Abigail Jeffreys (b. Worth), Hannah Slocum, Meribah Slocum, Ruth Tucker (b. Woolley, wife of John Tucker).

Left hand column—John Hance, Abraham Brown, Thomas Potter, Francis Borden, Judah Allen, Thomas Vickers, Jedidah Allen, George Corleis, Samuel White, John Tucker, Nathaniel Slocum, John Williams, Joseph West, William Reape, Remembrance Lippencott.

These witnesses show also who was in Shrewsbury in 1688.

Confirmation to Joseph West, Feb. 8, 1702-3, for a tract of land at Shrewsbury, in right of purchase from George Willocks, Stephen West and Robert West, and for 150 a. in right of purchase from George Willocks, February first, last past: Joseph then of Shrewsbury, N. J.

George Willocks married before 1695, Margaret, widow of Samuel Winder, and dau. of Thomas (1) Rudyard, and 1697, George bought a lot at Perth Amboy Town. In 1684, Margaret's sister Ann Rudyard, married John West, who came to N. York in 1678.

Samuel Winder was first of Staten Island, went to Middletown, N. J. and there dkd. Dec. 1, 1685, their father, Thomas Rudyard, issued directions and instructions, "for my sons Mr. John West and Mr. Samuel Winder for the better observation and execution of such grants, I have made and given them."

Nov. 5, 1685, deed of Thomas Rudyard of East New Jersey to John West and wife Ann, dau. of Thomas Samuel Winder and wife Margaret, also dau. of Thomas Rudyard, all of New York, for one undivided half of his 1-24 part of East New Jersey.

Dec. 5, 1685, Thomas Rudyard gave Power of Attorney to his sons-in-law John West and Samuel Winder for the collection of debts in America.

May 1, 1690, Patent to George Willocks late of Scotland, in right of himself and his two servants, viz. Arthur Stimpson and Eliza Burnett, 200 acres in Monmouth Co., N. J.

May 24, 1690, confirmation to Margaret, widow of Samuel Winder, in his right of his 1/2 share in 500 a. in Middlesex Co., and 1000 a., on north branches of Barnton River, and 300 a. in Barneget, where later he bought 400 acres, and his name became Willocks.

May 1, 1692, Patent to Joseph West of Shrewsbury, for 100 a. there; south the path to Long Branch, east Edmund Lafetra and John Newman, north the North River, west a road. (see N. J. Archives Vol. XXI.)

8. John West md. Elizabeth Lafetra, according to Edmund Lafetra's will. They lived on what is now known as the Rumson Road, and their estate joined that of Edmund Lafetra.

Sept. 26, 1694, John Williams deeded to John West, son of Robert, both of Shrewsbury, the land at Manasquan, granted to him by patent of July 9, 1685.

Oct. 7, 1695, Patent to John, son of Robert West, for a lot on south side of Manasquan River, south Remembrance Lippincott, east the sea, north John Lawrence, west John Hance, 30 a. on north side of the river, 50 acres in all (see Liber 3, pp. 324, 488, E. N. J. DEEDS in Vol. XXI, N. J. Archives).

Joseph Lawrence was son of William one of the original Monmouth purchasers, 1667, and Joseph Lawrence had 50 acres granted him at Manasquan July 9, 1685. And Oct. 7, 1695, confirmation to Joseph Lawrence of Monmouth Co., in right of William Woolley, of 20 acres on south side of Manasquan river, east the sea, and south and west John West, and east Tobias Hance (Hanson), and 30 a. on north side of the river, southwest John West, and north east Robert West.

William Lawrence was a large land owner and deeded tracts to his children in his life time. He made his will, Dec. 3, 1704, mentioning his children Eliza md. Joseph and William, and his daughters' children, Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth, Susanah and Rebecca Grover, grandchildren of James Grover, first of Gravesend, Long Island, who with George Barker and James Hubbard holded the English flag there, to show they cared not for Dutch rule, and thus declared themselves subjects of England. He named a son Safety Grover, having two others. Safety and his mother had a warrant for 120 acres of land.

John Hance married Tobias Hanson's dau, Elizabeth, and their children of necessity must appear in this West record. But I refer the readers to Jan. 1804 issue of N. York Genl. & Eng. Record, where the full Hance family, commenced by Rev. W. W. Hance.

10. Robert West md. Margaret (learned from a deed made April 2, 1688, by Robert West and wife Margaret of Shrewsbury, to his brother Joseph West, for half the three Necks,

called Neversake, Norumpump and Portepang, of which the father, Robert West, sold the other half to Peter Parker (constable of Shrewsbury, who married Sarah (Cooke), Thomas (1) Cooke), whose nephews will be in their place below in this record).

June 23, 1687, deed of Robert West of Shrewsbury, to Richard Stout, Jr., of Middletown, N. J., for 50 a. in New Shrewsbury Purchase.

Richard Stout, Sr., according to rights of Concession, received in 1687, lot six at Middletown, and was appointed to lay out the lots. Richard, in 1694, with John Tilton, Jr., James Hubbard, John Howse, William Goulding and Samuel Spicer all of Gravesend, L. I. bought the first Indian lands at Monmouth. Richard Stout, Sr., had 800 acres of land at Middletown, N. J. 1675, of his children Mary and James Bond, Alice and John Trogonmont, his sons were Peter, John and md. Elizabeth, Richard Jr. who md. Frances, and Benjamin whose father, Aug. 30, 1690, recorded, then of Middletown, a lot at Monmouth or Hop River, Monmouth Co., also 63 acres of meadow at Conescong, adjoining James Stout, "for the joyure of my loving wife Penelope" (b. Vanprince, or took the name).

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

REYNOLDS—I am aware that some of the Reynolds family in Rhode Island, descendants of James who died in what is now North Kingstown, 1702, still entertain the groundless opinion that William was their progenitor and father of James. All such reports have been thoroughly looked into and found groundless, with only the feeble support of tradition.—J. J. R.

## QUERIES.

4789. POTTER—Sarah Potter was born April 7, 1774 (her tombstone says in Dutchess Co., N. Y.), died in Ohio, Aug. 5, 1824, married 1796 to Giles Simon of John, of R. I. She is said to have had a sister who married John Birdsell, and a brother William Potter. There is also a family tradition that the father's name was Nathaniel Potter and the mother's Mary. Can any one give me a clue to this parentage of Sarah Potter.—L. D. W.

4790. PECKHAM—Benoni Peckham of Newport, R. I., and Mary Lawton of Portsmouth, R. I., were married Feb. 18, 1740. Wanted parentage of Benoni.—C. A. P.

4791. BARKER—A Benjamin Barker was living in South Kingstown in 1774. Can someone give me a list of his children? Had he a son James or Joshua?—F. M. B.

4792. PERRY. BARKER—Martha Perry, daughter of Dr. Joshua, of So. Kingstown, R. I., is said to have been born 1785, d. 1863, md. James or Joshua Barker. Which name is correct, and who were his parents?—F. M. B.

4793. HUBBARD. MAXSON—Nov. 29, 1765, James Hubbard married Esther Maxson, dau. of Rev. John Maxson, pastor of the Sabbatarian Ch., Newport, R. I. They had at least one child, James, who married Amey Stillman at Westerly, R. I., 1789. When was this James born? Were there other children? James Hubbard, who md. Esther Maxson, was the son of John Hubbard and I think Mary Clarke. Is this correct? Can any one give me the connecting genealogical links between this John Hubbard and Rev. Benjamin Hubbard of Barnstable or Rehoboth, Mass., or James Hubbard of Cambridge, Mass.—C. H. G.

4794. BARKER—Who was Charles Barker, living in S. Kingstown, R. I., about 1800? His wife was Mary. Can any one give me a list of their children?—F. M. B.

## ANSWERS.

4785. TAYLOR—According to Vital Records, Mary Taylor, who married Benj. Ann Simmons born Feby. 24, 1717, died Oct. 3, 1786, was daughter of Peter Taylor, born 1697, Oct. 2, and died March —, 1764 and Hannah Wood, born Oct. 7, 1701 (his first wife) married 1715. But there has been in this family and others a great deal of doctoring of the records and then, in printing the records no distinction is made where the entries are in a different hand writing.

This is making a great deal of trouble. We will begin at the top and work down. Austin gives us Peter Taylor; son of Robert Taylor of Scituate, Mass., and Newport, R. I., born 1661 July; married, Vital Records say, "Peter Taylor married Elizabeth —, 1696." Austin gives her as Elizabeth Peckham daughter of John Peckham. Vital Records say born 1669, died May 24, 1714. She is buried in Quaker burying ground back of Quaker Meeting house, next to the house of Edward Howland, the eccentric person whose will is causing such a sensation. He took me over the ground and said Elizabeth was buried there as were other Peckhams; very few bad stones. Now I give the family of Peter Taylor and wife Elizabeth as they appear on Little Compton records.

Peter Taylor, Elizabeth (—) Taylor his wife, 1669, died May 24, 1714. Peter Taylor of Peter and Elizabeth his wife, born Oct. 20, 1687. Peter Taylor of Peter and Elizabeth his wife, died March —, 1764. Elizabeth Taylor of Peter and Elizabeth his wife, born Jan. 4, 1701. Mary Taylor of Peter and Elizabeth his wife, born Dec. 20, 1703. Mary Taylor of Peter and Elizabeth his wife died Oct. 30, 1740.

This is all the family and I find no marriage of Mary on the records. Then come in a number of Taylor families and after a while this family.

Peter Taylor born Oct. 2, 1687, died March —, 1764.

Hannah (Wood) Taylor, his wife, October 7, 1701 and had Mercy Feby 24, 1717 died Oct. 3, 1786 and Rebecca Jan. 4, 1718.

Elizabeth (Irish) Taylor, his 2nd wife born Oct. 7, 1699.

Hannah Taylor of Peter and Elizabeth, April 12, 1721.

William Taylor of Peter and Elizabeth, April 30, 1724.

William Taylor of Peter and Elizabeth died Jan. 28, 1810.

Anna Taylor of Peter and Elizabeth born Feby 13, 1726.

(Under marriages Peter Taylor and Elizabeth Irish March 1720).

Bridge (—) Taylor his 3rd wife, Elizabeth Taylor of Peter & Bridge Taylor, born Feby. 14, 1740 and Hannah Taylor of Peter and Bridge Taylor, born Dec. 14, 1743. (Hannah, daughter of Elizabeth Irish and Peter, married Thomas Burgess, Jr., and V. R. give her birth April 12, 1721; married 1727, and died March 29, 1787—so in this family there were two Hannahs.)

**The B. H. Gladding Dry Goods Company.**  
WESTMINSTER AND MATHEWSON STREETS, PROVIDENCE.

## Alteration Sale

—IN—

## Dress Goods Dept.

We beg to announce to the public that we have secured the services of Mr. D. W. Morton, who, for many years, was connected with the H. W. Ladd Company of Providence. For the last eight years Mr. Morton has managed one of the most successful and up-to-date Dress Goods Departments in New England. His many years experience and exceptional ability enable him to cater most admirably to a discriminating public. After making contemplated alterations our dress goods departments will be excellently well.

Before making these necessary alterations we have decided to place on sale all broken lines of dress goods at an immense reduction.

## Sale Begins Monday Morning.

We enumerate a few of the SPECIAL VALUES to give our readers a practical idea of the big bargains to be secured.

Colors	Regular price	100	125	150	per yard, sale price
45-inch Striped Suiting, in blue, brown and oxford,	Regular price	\$1.00	per yard, sale price	60c	
42-inch Black and White and Blue and White Striped Mohair,	Regular price	\$1.00	per yard, sale price	60c	
44-inch Scotch Mixtures in several shades,	Regular price	\$1.75	per yard, sale price	1.10	
54-inch Wool and Mohair Mixtures in several shades,	Regular price	\$1.75	per yard, sale price	1.10	
54-inch Scotch Mixtures,	Regular price	\$2.25	per yard, sale price	1.35	
44-inch plain Canvas Elamine in navy, red, reseda, oxford and grey,	Regular price	\$1.00	per yard, sale price	60c	
42-inch Rice Voiles in navy, grey and oxford,	Regular price	\$1.25	per yard, sale price	60c	
42-inch Fancy Grenadines in navy, grey and reseda,	Regular price	\$1.50	per yard, sale price	60c	
Plain and Fancy Mistrail Cloths,	Regular price	75c, \$1.00, \$1.25	per yard, sale price	40c	

Blacks	Regular price	100	125	150	per yard, sale price
Slit Stripe Grenadines,	Regular price	\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50	per yard, sale price	60c	
52-inch all-wool Rope Cloth,	Regular price	\$1.75	per yard, sale price	1.10	
Louden Twine,	Regular price	\$1.00	per yard, sale price	60c	
54-inch Canvas,	Regular price	\$2.00	per yard, sale price	1.30	
Mistrail Cloths, plain and fancy,	Regular price	\$1.25	per yard, sale price	60c	
Black and White Twine Cloth,	Regular price	\$2.00	per yard, sale price	60c	
Kaob Elamine,	Regular price	\$1.75	per yard, sale price	1.10	
Fancy Canvas,	Regular price	\$1.50	per yard, sale price	60c	
Trellis Elamine,	Regular price	\$2.00	per yard, sale price	1.10	
50-inch Shark Skin,	Regular price	\$1.75	per yard, sale price	1.10	

**WILLIAM E. BRIGHTMAN,**

Are you aware of the fact that there is a great demand for

## COTTAGES.

We have sold others and can sell yours.

Spring and Franklin Streets.

In Little Compton Cemetery, a broken stone gives Peter Taylor died 1736. "In memory of Peter Taylor who died March 3rd A. D. 1764, in the 67th year of his age." Here lyeth ye body of Elizabeth, ye wife of Peter Taylor, who died October ye 11, 1733, in ye 33 year of her age." "In memory of Mary, ye daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Taylor, died October ye 30, 1740, in ye 37th year of her age." (This Mary belongs to Peter Senior). "Elizabeth the daughter of Peter and Bridget Taylor, who died Sept. 17, 1758, in ye 19th year of her age," daughter of Peter Junior and Bridget Wood his wife. Vital Records give this marriage 1734.

Now Austin says Peter Taylor married Elizabeth Peckham, who died May 24, 1714, and then married Hannah Wood, 1715, Nov. He gives no parentage of Hannah, or birth or death and in the will he mentions five children, by 2nd wife, naming four and Austin calls the 5th a daughter. No Hannah Wood is found except the one born 1701, daughter of John and Mary (Church) Wood. Mary Church was daughter of Joseph Church and Mary (Tucker) Church; and this agrees with record of Peter Jr., on Vital Records. Here we have a Peter, born 1661, fifty four years old, marrying a girl of 14 or a little more, and having children which run into the family names of Peter and Elizabeth. On the other hand if this Hannah Wood who married Peter Sen., is a Hannah not found, and Peter Junior did marry Hannah Wood, born 1701, then we have a marriage of a boy of 18, marrying a girl of 14, and the Vital Records are sustained. Only there is the queer coincidence of Peter Sen., marrying the next year 1715 Hannah Wood, a year after his wife died, an unusual occurrence and having children in name identical with those of his son. Peter Sen., speaks in his will of Elizabeth wife of John Davenport. To daughter Mary 280 (she died 1740 unmarried). To daughters Mary, Hannah and Ann, 250 at 18. This will was made 1730, and Mercy, daughter of Hannah (Wood) Taylor, (born 1701), was only 18 and her sisters younger. Speaks of son William, not of age of wife Hannah, and "5 youngest children viz. those I had by present wife, rest of estate." It is a most awful puzzle. Thinking it all over it seems to me probable that Peter Taylor Sen., married Hannah, dau. of John Wood, and had: Mercy, Rebecca, Wm. Ann, Hannah, and that these children do not belong to Peter Jun., who undoubtedly did marry at the age of 28, Elizabeth Irish and 2nd Bridget Wood. Hannah wife of Peter Sen., was alive and these children in 1750; while Peter Junior with wife Elizabeth Mar. 1720 had had Hannah, William and Ann.

4776. PECKHAM—Joshua Peckham (Wm. Sen., Wm. Wm. 2nd, Sept. 3, 1768, Deborah Greene.—C. A. P.

SHERMAN—If the person who recently inquired about Palmer Sherman, 6, 172—, will address me, I think I can be of some assistance.

F. D. Sherman,  
220 W. 107th St., New York.

## THE FAIR AT ST. LOUIS.

A Glorious Triumph of American Progress.

Every true American is interested in the vast Exposition which has just been opened to the public gaze at St. Louis. It is grand in conception, superb in detail and no branch of science, art or industry has been overlooked in the allotment of space for the proper exhibition of the progress which they severally have made.

Likewise amusements are a prominent feature of the Fair, and all that is best and most wholesome has been included. The buildings are beautiful in design and mammoth in proportion, while the landscape surroundings are elaborate and fully in keeping with the architectural monuments, for the buildings can be called nothing else. No other Exposition can compare from the standpoint of scope or vastness, and a visit to the St. Louis Fair is nothing short of a great educational treat.

The New Jersey Central in connection with the Royal Blue Line has an illustrated booklet which will be sent to any address upon application, and for rules and information drop a postal to Gen'l Passenger Dept., Division H., C. & N. J. N. York City.

## THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An ordinance in amendment of an ordinance passed November 14, 1892, granting to the Newport and Providence Railway Company permission to use certain streets for a street railway.

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows:

Section 1. Section 15 of said ordinance is hereby amended by substituting for the year 1893 the year 1905.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect upon its passage.

(Passed May 3, 1904.)  
A true copy, Witness  
DAVID STEVENS,  
City Clerk.

**SQUARE TALK.**

That's what we try to make our daily chats with you—just as strong as the ocean breeze, but not one whit stronger, and when we tell you there's not another such line of

**COUCHES**

In Newport you can make up your mind it is just exactly so. There are 40 fine samples of Couch beauty and goodness here as one could wish to see. This one will give you a hint of what Titus's Couch value is. It has that long rolling Venetian top which would be comfortable with nothing but a board under it; but—this top of moss and tow with hair top is supported by 36 extra long tempered steel springs of the double spiral sort, all, in turn, supported by strips of oak lumber to prevent any giving down in the centre. It is covered in handsomely figured velours and moulded about the base—beautiful, comfortable, durable.

Such a hint ought to make you curious to see this stock. The freedom of this whole store is yours.

**A. C. TITUS CO.,**  
225—229 THAMES STREET. NEWPORT, R. I.

**HEADQUARTERS**

**Gasoline Engines,**  
**Windmills, Tanks, Towers,**  
**Saw Frames, Grist Mills,**  
**20th CENTURY MANURE SPREADERS,**  
**ENSILAGE CUTTERS, ETC.**

Write for Catalogue of our

**Pneumatic Water System.**  
**LUNT, MOSS & CO.,**  
45 Eddy Street, Providence, R. I.

Rhode Island Agents for Aermotor Co.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 7, 1904.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON PLEAS DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

WHEREAS the School Committee of the town of Tiverton, have filed in this office, a petition, setting forth that under the provisions of Chapter 101 of the Public Laws, the Town of Tiverton abolished the School District in said town on the first day of January, A. D. 1904, and thereupon all title and interest in all the school houses, land, furniture and other property which was vested in the several districts became vested in said town; and praying that a Commission of three disinterested persons be appointed to make an appraisal of said property, upon which petition an order for hearing has been entered.

Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons interested in said matter, of the pendency of said petition, and that they may file the same in the Court of Probate, at Newport, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1904, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, before the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court, at the Court House in the City and County of Providence, and that they may then and there appear, if they see fit, and be heard in relation thereto.

CHARLES E. HARVEY,  
Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

**STATE BOARD**

—OF—

**PUBLIC ROADS.**

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a section of State highway in the town of Tiverton, about 4000 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of Little Compton, about 2600 feet in length, will be received by the State Board of Public Roads at its office, State House, Providence, R. I., until 12 m., on WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1904, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon blanks to be furnished by the Board.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of \$200, payable to the State of Rhode Island.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to give preference to towns or cities in accordance with Section 6 of Chapter 82 of the Public Laws.

Plans, specifications and drawings may be examined at the office of the State Board of Public Roads, at the State House, Providence, R. I., on and after WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, except on the second day of the month of May, and on p. m., excepting Saturdays and holidays.

JOHN H. EDWARDS,  
ROBERT R. TRENT,  
FRANK R. PERKINS,  
WILLIAM C. PECKHAM,  
JOHN E. RICHMOND,  
State Board of Public Roads.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 7, 1904.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 132, issued out of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, within and for the County of Newport, on the second day of February, A. D. 1904, and returnable to said Court August 2d, A. D. 1904, upon a Judgment rendered by said Court on the ninth day of November, A. D. 1903, in favor of George Burroughs, and against the said William F. Wilbur, do hereby sell, under the said Execution, all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, William F. Wilbur, or either of them had on the day of said Execution, in and to certain lots or parcels of land, situated in the City of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded as follows:

2d Parcel—That parcel of land bounded, measuring and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of George Burroughs' lot, on land formerly of George Burroughs, and extending easterly, westerly, the same width to the harbor line; southerly on a passage-way, and northerly on land of the said William F. Wilbur, or either of them, a right way of 10 feet, as recorded in Vol. 5, page 578, of the Land Evidence of said Newport.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said land and interest therein at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on a day of May, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK L. DEBLOIS,  
Deputy Sheriff.

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Executor of the last will and testament of MARGARET SULLIVAN, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them to her, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to her.

MARY A. CRANE, Executrix.  
Newport, R. I., April 29d, 1904—57

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Executrix of the last will and testament of HENRY LA WIERNS, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them to her, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to her.

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